The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,464.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	19
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Mar.		Apr.
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Ratnagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Galle	4
„ Goa	26	„ Negapatam	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Madras	9
„ Mangalore	28	„ Coconada	11
„ Cannanore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Calicut	30	„ Calingapatam	13
„ Beypore	30	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	31	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppey	31	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		April
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	12
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	12
„ Muscat	31	„ Fao	12
	Apr.	„ Bushire	14
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Linga	19
„ Linga	4	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bushire	6	„ Jask	22
„ Fao	8	„ Guader	26
„ Mahomerah	8	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive BUSREH	9	Arrives BOMBAY ... May	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 3 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th March 1876, at 3 P. M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangarole and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	28	22	8
Port Said	36	24	11
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.

THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the positive sailing date will be given at least a fortnight before the steamer sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL 1st APRIL.

THE Powerful First-class Steamer J. B. WALKER, 1,482 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers. An inspection is invited.

FARE—Rs. 850, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO SAIL ABOUT 10th MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 350 H. P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Boxell, R.N.R. (3,113 Tons and 600 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power.) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class .... Rs. 680
Second Class .... „ 370

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	2731	678	....	....	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do	do	10th July.
ACEDONIA	2272	488	do	do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons, 27th March.

THE above Vessel will have despatch about the date named. She has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

To be followed by the XANTHO, about 15th April.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE First Class full-powered Steamer DAHLIA, Captain R. Joy, will leave for LONDON about the 28th instant, and has excellent accommodation for a few First-Class Saloon Passengers. FARE—£40.

Apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Treacher's Building, Esplanade.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Passengers Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, 350 H. P., will be despatched direct for MARSEILLES on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, positively. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE [EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUOR.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class	Deck.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 390	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 360	„ 240	„ 122½

For passage, &c., apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, 28 Bombay Green.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	P. H.	
ETTORE,	3,800,	400,	on 10th April 1876.
JUPITER,	3,124,	400,	on 25th April 1876.
A Passenger Steamer			on 10th May 1876.
Ditto			on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CERDIC, arrived from Liverpool, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cerdic.

Bombay, 22nd March 1876.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANO by any author, but in decent order and of moderate price. Apply to the MANAGER of this Paper.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, on one of the best spots on the Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr T. G. Hewlett. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

MATHERAN.—The HOPE HALL HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. First class accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen. TWO SEPARATE BUNGALOWS. TERMS—MODERATE.

B. GOMES, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, MARCH 24.
GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCE
OF THE
PANTOMIME.

Commencing at 6 P.M. Children HALF PRICE to all parts of the house.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LEAH.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

THE NEW FORT THEATRE, APOLLO STREET, ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 24th MARCH.
THE STAR COMPANY
IN
COMEDY, FARCE, AND BURLESQUE.
NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
ACIS AND GALATEA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class............Rs. 2 | Second Class ....Re. 1.

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

Tram Cars will leave from Elphinstone Circle and Girgaum Gate Street after the performance.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected, up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

SERVED IN THE GRAND HALL.

CRITERION TABLE D'HOTE,

3/6 Daily from 5.30 till 8 o'clock. 3/6

(*Also on Sundays.*)

Consisting of Soups, Fish, Entrées, Joints, Sweets, Ices, and Dessert.

SPIERS AND POND,
THE CRITERION, REGENT CIRCUS.
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult-patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where Liebig's Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with good accommodation, TO LET from middle of April to end of May or longer if required. Apply BETA, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BELGAUM—WANTED, HEAD MISTRESS for ST. MARY'S (PENSIONERS') SCHOOL. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED, a COMPETENT FOREMAN, for a Boot and Shoe Manufactory. Apply to D. CURSETJEE MAJOO, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE sweaty husband labours hard
To make the bright Rupees
Then hies him up to Matheran
To gain new health at ease.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Wm. WATSON & Co, ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,

24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of Bay Arabs, height 14-2 and 14 1½, and set of double harness; also a Phaeton with a moveable hurricane top to form a closed carriage. The above turn-out is in good condition. Price Rupees 1,700.

A handsome Bay Arab, 14-2, a good Hack, and has been ridden by a Lady, Rs. 600.

A Grey Pony, suitable for a boy, quiet and very sure footed, Rs. 40.

A Lady's Side Saddle and Bridle, by Jackmann, nearly new, Rs. 100.

A Boy's Saddle, Rs 30.

For particulars apply to Major JUSTICE, Camp, Esplanade.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved. ⅞ and 1 inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENGLISH and SWEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1876.

FOR SALE, ICE WORKS AT MHOW, ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For particulars Address :—

MRS. STOCKBRIDGE,
ICE WORKS,
MHOW.

18th February, 1876.

OVERLAND REQUISITES.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.
BINOCULAR GLASSES,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 140.
CAMP AND DECK CHAIRS,
(folding, light and strong),
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Coconada, Manila, Trichinopoly, &c.,
of the first qualities only.
COCOA PASTE; COFFEE ESSENCE,
from as. 8 to Rs. 2.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
containing in moderate space materials for Backgammon, Bezique Card Games, Chess, Dice, Dominoes, Draughts, and a Race Game complete, with guides and markers for
Bezique and Whist,
from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
CORKSCREWS, LEVER KNIVES,
in variety:
from as. 8 to Rs. 8.
CUTLERY,
of the best manufacture.
DRESSING BAGS, CASES AND ROLLS,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 400.
DRAM FLASK AND DRINKING CUPS,
from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 20.
EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR,
the original and genuine,
from Re. 1 to Rs. 7.
INFANTS' FOOD,
of the most approved kinds.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(for which the Company are
Sole Agents).

MILK,
Condensed Anglo Swiss.
OVERLAND TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Fish, Meats, Pates, Pies, Sausages, Soups, &c.
PIPES AND TOBACCO,
of various descriptions.
PLAYING CARDS.
De la Rue's per pack from annas 12 to Rs. 2.
POCKET CANTEENS & SANDWICH CASES,
in the most compact forms.
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.
RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS,
a large Choice.
SOAPS, MARINE AND TOILET,
and Cases for Toilet Soaps.
SPONGES AND BAGS,
for the Bath or Toilet Table.
STATIONERY.
Papers and Envelopes expressly suited for Postal Correspondence and sundries of every description.
TIFFIN BASKETS,
completely fitted.
TRAVELLING BAGS,
Carpet, Clothes, Courier, Dressing, Hand, and Money,
from Rs. 3 to Rs. 400.
WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS,
Champagnes, Brandies, &c., &c.
WRITING AND TOURIST'S CASES.
in a variety of forms.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600.
In Silver Case, Rs. 80 to 175.

Gent's.
THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,
in Hunting, Half-hunting, or Open Face Case.
Gold .... Rs. 200.
Silver .... Rs. 90.

LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.
Engraved Hunter .... Rs. 285.
„ Half-hunter .... Rs. 300.

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA KEYLESS WATCHES.
Rs. 150 to 300.

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCHES,
Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters.
Rs. 100 to 300.

Gent's.
THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.
Superior Jewelled, Horizontal Movement.
In Aluminium Case .... Rs. 45.
In Solid Silver Case .... Rs. 50.
Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
best finished Movements, Jewelled throughout, as Hunters, Half-hunters, or Open Face.
In Gold Case ...... Rs. 150 to 300
In Silver Case ...... Rs. 35 to 100.

SKETCHES AND PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"VERY IMPORTANT" TO HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a **Special Department** *for their Celebrated* **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the continent of Europe.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0	Travelling Baths } Forming Trunk }	30	0
Overland do	25	0	Travelling Hats	5	0	Portmanteaux or	12	8	Bath Sponges, large	3	8
Warm do	35	0	Bathing Drawers	2	0	Overland Trunks	23	0	Sponge Bags	2	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz	0	12	Solid Leather Trunks	49	0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0	Best Linen do.	6	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Soap, Three Tablets for	1	0
Pyjamas	16	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Marine Soap do	0	12
Oxford Shirts	36	0	Cotton Socks	9	8	Best Hide Gladstone	35	0	Tooth Brushes	0	10
White do	22	8	Warm do.	15	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Tooth Brush Cases	0	10
Flannel do Shrunk	49	0	Light Sun Umbrellas	8	12	Courier Bags	6	12	Nail Brushes	0	12
Silk and Wool	52	0	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6	8	Soiled Linen do	4	12	Cloth Brushes	3	8
Under Vests	14	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Money Belts	3	8	Hat Brushes	1	8
Do. Pants	24	0	Pillow Cases, each	1	4	Sovereign Boxes	3	0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Per Half Dozen			Marsella Quilts	12	8	Leather Purses	2	0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17	8	Wool Down Quilts	18	0	Rug Straps, Patent	2	0	Pocket, in Leather Case	0	12
Cardigan Jackets	9	8	Blankets, each	9	8	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Shoe Horns	1	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15	0	English Feather Pillows	7	8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ......from	6	0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6	8	Horse Hair do	7	8	Hand Mirrors	2	0
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0	Toilet Covers, each	0	14	Travelling do	2	0	Best Eau de Cologne	1	4
Pin Scarfs	1	0				Air Pillows	6	0	Tooth Paste	1	2
Sailor's Knot	1	12				Canvas Shoes......per pair	4	8	Playing Cards	1	0
						Leather Slippers	4	8			

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ....10 to	16	8	Travelling Caps	3	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6	0	Pocket Filters	2	12
Warm Suits	30	0	Travelling Hats ...3-8 to	4	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35	0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm ......9-8 to	12	8	Courier do ......4-8 to	12	8	Sponge Bags	1	8
Dressing Gowns.........9 to	20	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Money Belts ......2-8 to	6	8	Sponges	3	8
Pyjamas	3	0	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8	Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	8	Blankets ......each	10	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
White do.	4	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......10 to	15	0	Air Pillows	5	0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8	Rezais or Quilts	5	8	Travelling do	1	8	Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
English Cambric do.	4	0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ......From	22	0	English Feather do	7	8	Do. Brushes	0	10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23	0	Do. Horse Hair do	7	8	Nail Do.	0	12
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Solid Leather do	49	0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Gents' Under Vests 3 8 to	6	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Cotton do.	15	0	Do. strops ... 3-8 to	5	8
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Extra large do	24	0	Rug Straps ......1-8 to	2	8	Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1	12
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0	Gladstone Bags	35	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Briar Root Pipes, in cases ......3 to	5	8
Silk Spencers	2	8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7	8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0	Tobacco Pouches	1	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8	Champagne Taps	8	8
Warm do.	15	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Linen Faced Collars	0	12	Pocket Knives	2	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	13
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	18	8				Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Shaving do. stick	1	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	8				Warm Gloves	1	8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz ...6-8 to	12	8				Mits	1	8	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8				Mufflers	2	12	Fragrant Floriline	1	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ...6 to	10	0				Pins, Scarf	1	0	Overland Chairs, best Beech ...... 6 to	12	8
						Sailors' Knot ......1-8 to	3	0	Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	2
						Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4	0			
						Gents' Canvass Shoes	2	12			
						Gents' Slippers	2	8			
						Ladies' Shoes	2	12			
						China Bath Slippers	1	0			

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 6, MEADOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, glass crockery, and plated articles, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, made expressly for the Indian climate, two large brass bedsteads with mattrasses and curtains, &c., at No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of a Gentleman (breaking up his establishment), the same comprises glassware, rich leaf pattern wine and claret decanters, blue dinner set, China cups and saucers, plated, cruet and egg frames, piano and chamber candlesticks knife rests, ice tongs, mustard pot, a lot of spoons and forks, knives, &c., piece of camp dining tables, side board, tea poys, conversation, reclining, and half backed couches, circular and side tables, brass and iron rocking chairs, English Brussels carpet with border, revolver and gun, rich engravings in gilt and other frames, flowered globe lamps, dining room chairs, large English invalid chair, hat stands, ornaments and vases, brass palanquin clock, marble time-piece (going one year) under dome, a mahogany cottage pianoforte made expressly for the Indian climate by "Holderness and Holderness," music stool, two first rate brass bedsteads, with mattrasses and curtains, carved dressing and wash hand tables with China crockery, toilette glasses, chests of drawers, presses, an ice box, meat safes, water filter, cooking pots, ice machine and dispense articles, few reading books, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1876.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES for sale by Public Auction, (by order of Daya Joda, and Huckona Joda, the Mortgagees) and on account and risk of Coombar Daya Poonja, the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, and under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to them, by a deed of Mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of May 1872.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the undermentioned property.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with a dwelling house, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Coombarwada Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of Collector, of Land Revenue, under Nos. 1938, and 1941, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 96, containing (439 3/9) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east, by the Combarwada Street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the passage, and the house of Heerjee Shroff, and on the south by the passage, and the house of Waga Lucka.

Lot No 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with a dwelling house, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Coombarwada Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1937, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 98, containing [282 3/9] square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Coombarwada Street, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Waga Lucka, and on the south by the house of Heera Lucka.

For particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale by Public Auction, by order of Mortgagee.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Leela Bhow, and Nurseya Bhow, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Taba Hurry Buttee and Sooka Taba, the mortgagors, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with dwelling house, situate at Kamatee poora 13th Street, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 6, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 34, containing by admeasurement 49 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bound on the east by the house of Rama Misker, on the west by the property of the above mortgagors, on the north by a drain, and sweepers passage, and on the south by the Kamateepoora 13th street.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 24th March 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property in Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Government Bonded Warehouse.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., on the undermentioned premises by order of the owner leaving the country.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing in measurement about 865 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No 18, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded on the north by the property of Cursetjee Cawasjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee Pochkhanawalla, on the east by the Marine Street, and on the west by the property of Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla.

The above property is at present occupied by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Solicitors, Messrs. F. L. Latham and H. C. Kirkpatrick, Barristers-at-Law, and others, and yields a monthly rent of Rs 350, besides some portion being unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.

Owing to the late arrival of the S. S. ABYDOS from London, five carriages, mostly by Kesterton, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at the Custom House Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M.

A segmental brougham.
A waggonette forming also a stanhope phaeton.
A handsome light mail phaeton.
A fashionable light Victoria.
A waggonette with removeable solid top, forming either an open or close carriage.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1876.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
Th. BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS.
JUST TO HAND.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.
Per Doz. Quarts .... Rs. 11 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 6 8 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Quarts .... Rs. 13 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 7 8 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE OF EXQUISITE AROMA.
Per Doz. Quarts .... Rs. 18 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 10 0 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

STILL HOCK.
FOR THE HOT WEATHER

BODENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs.	15	0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	16	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	9	0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„	20	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Pints	„	12	0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„	26	0
Do	„	Pints	„	14	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„	28	0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	32	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	17	0

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMP OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO., (OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900, Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls		Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12	„	„ 100
Pyramidal 16	„	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand, quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Hall-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle in the City of Bombay, on the Twenty-ninth day of March 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, adopting either in its present form, or with such alterations therein as may be approved of by the Directors of the Company, or to which they may be able to obtain the sanction of Government, the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, which has been lately introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, and a copy of which accompanies this Notice.

By Order of the Directors.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th January 1876.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF THE DAKORE BRANCH RAILWAY TO PALI.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the Works will be received up to the 30th instant. Plans and specifications may be seen on application.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW.
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 18th March 1876.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and Donors and all others interested in the Society are invited to attend.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm eaten, in logs, measuring 24 inches to 30 inches square, and from 24 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the "Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 15th April 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agents at Bombay or Calcutta, before the end of June 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. BIRNEY,
Offg. Personal Assistant to Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, the 18th March 1876.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public that from the 1ST of APRIL they will REMOVE to the Premises now occupied by Messrs. BADHAM & Co.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life,* but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, has also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871.

"Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING.
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs! Chemicals carefully executed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH 1876.

REUTER's telegram of yesterday evening reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing firm, Surats very firm, sales 16,000 bales, of which 5,000 were Surats. Spot prices as quoted showed an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollerah and Fair Oomrawuttee ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Bengals and 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Westerns and Tinnevelly. To arrive, Good Oomra with the F. G. F. clause February-March shipment Canal was quoted at 5⅝d., Good Fair with the G. F. clause February to May shipment Canal at 5 1/8d., Good Broach with the F. G. F. clause March-April shipment Canal at 6 1/16d. per lb. Private telegrams confirm these figures as current in the morning, but last thing in the evening a duller feeling set in and some messages quote a relapse of 1-16d. per lb. in arrivals. This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 5,000 bales.

The usual New York telegram has not come in up to the time of writing, and we are unable therefore to give our usual comparison of the receipts at the ports.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market Reuter reports a good enquiry, but business checked by the higher prices asked. The London General Produce Markets are unaltered. At the Dutch Coffee auction held yesterday prices were irregular; Good Ordinary Java ranged from 55 to 55½ cents.

A further heavy payment into the Bank of England is reported yesterday—£365,000—making £429,900 paid in since last return. The tendency of late has been steadily in favour of greater ease, and it is by no means unlikely that we may see a reduction in the Bank rate in to-morrow morning's telegrams.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅜. French Rentes at 105.

Bar Silver is given by Reuter at 52½d., a decline of ½d. per oz. which is confirmed by several private messages we have had heard of; at the same time rumours have been very generally circulated that the real quotation is 52d. However that may be, it has had no effect whatever on STERLING EXCHANGE. This morning rates opened quiet at a decline of 1-16d. for Bank Bills, Credits and Documents being nominally unchanged. During the day however, although no great pressure to sell was observable, the Banks showed greater firmness, and while naming the same drawing rates as in the morning, established an advance of 1-16d. in private bills, at which moreover they are by no means willing buyers. A movement of this kind in the face of the fall in Silver, shows very clearly that, although ultimately the value of the rupee will be ruled by the price of Silver, the moving influence in Exchange, so long as Council drafts are suspended, must be the state of the Money Market. The decline in rates yesterday morning brought out a great number of sellers, and the Banks probably bought pretty well up to the extent of their resources, so that we may look for some firmness until they get into funds again, and the probability is that we shall go on in this way throughout the season. The likelihood of cheap Silver, in the future especially during the monsoon, will make the average tendency downwards, but in the meantime we must look for considerable and frequent fluctuations, according to the position of the Banks. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand. ...	1s. 8⅜d.	per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8⅝d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	„
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8⅞d.	„

On Calcutta demand bills may be quoted at 99 15-16 and 60 days' sight at 98¼ to 98⅜. GOVERNMENT PAPER remains stagnant at unaltered values. Fours, Rs. 99; Fours-and-a-half-Rs. 99⅞; Fives, and-a-half-Rs. 101¼ to ½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been particularly quiet with scarcely a fluctuation in prices. Some little enquiry has been experienced for New Berar Press shares at Rs. 505, while Mofussils have been dull at Rs. 365. Bank of Bombays are unchanged and Spinning and Weaving shares are only just steady at previous rates.

COTTON to-day, although nominally higher in prices, has been much less active than yesterday. To begin with dealers asked an advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy on yesterday's closing prices, and ultimately some transactions did take place at a rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but at the close we are virtually in about the same position as yesterday. Purchases have been reported of Mowa at Rs. 190, Akote at Rs. 192 Ginned Broach (half-pressed) at Rs. 207 and Good Fair Oomrawuttee at Rs. 180 per candy. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 5,412 bales, making 35,698 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS have been moderately active at about yesterday's rates. The s.s. Harald Harfaager has been fixed for Liverpool by the speculators at £2-1-3 with concessions bringing down the actual average to within £1-18-9 and relets have since been done at £2, which may be quoted as the current rate for steamers. By sail we still quote £1-17-6 for Wood and £2-1-3 to £2 2-6 for Iron ships.

PIECE GOODS are firm but unaltered, nor is there much business passing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. ABYDOS, 714 tons, Captain F. G. Cumming, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE s.s. SESTOS, 984 tons, Captain R. T. C. Titman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (February 14th) calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,191 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCullock, Beyts & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. Carrie, and three hundred and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE s.s. XANTHO, 1,453 tons, Captain Geo. Edward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (March 10th) with a cargo of 410 tons teak timber, and 18,206 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP CIRCASSIAN, 1,945 tons, Captain J. Clarke, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool (November 12th), brought a cargo of 2 303 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Pelly & Co.

THE AZOFF, 1160 tons, Captain Yarmawter, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Cardiff 9th, Odessa 19th, and Suez 26th, February; Jeddah 6th and Aden 12th March, via the Suez Canal, with 2 bags specie, and four hundred, and sixteen pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE s.s. ALABAMA, 1,165 tons, Captain S. Green, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 9,211½ cwts. groundnuts, 1,680 cwts. coconut oil, 395 cwts. horns, 10,044 cwts. linseed, 6,150 cwts. gingelly seed, 10,000 cwts. wheat, and 1,050 cwts. gingelly oil.

THE P. & O. CO.'s s.s. HINDOSTAN, 1,746 tons, Captain N. Roskell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following cargo—605 packages cottons, 26 bags cotton seed, 106 bales twist, 107 packages beads, 14 packages colour, 8 cases clocks, 6 cases saffron, 1 package E. teeth, 1 package tortoise shells, 341 packages merchandise, 312 boxes specie, 1 box gold, and 1 box false pearls.

THE SHIP CHINA, reported by the commander of the M. and S. Co. as destroyed by fire on 9th instant, was a wooden ship of 1,048 tons register belo[illegible] South Shields, where she was [illegible] by Mr. W. Wright. She was loaded at Calcutta with a cargo of jute by Messrs. Nicol, Fleming and Co., for Leith, and cleared from the Sandheads on 4th idem, so that she could only have been about 9½ hours or so at sea when she caught fire. She was built by Russel of Quebec in 1863 and was classed for 8 years, being renewed for 5 years from 1871.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Azoff (s)	Yarmawter	Cardiff, Feb 9.
23	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Suez, Mar 10.
	Xantho (s)	Edward	Rangoon, Mar 10.
	Sestos (s)	Titmann	Cardiff, Feb 14
	Vingorla (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Mar 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	H M S Jumna	D'Arcy	England.
	Abydos (s)	Cumming	Kurrachee.
	Alabama (s)	Green	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hindostan, to China, &c.
Steamer Harold Haarfager, to Liverpool.
Barque Rahamanee, to Muscat and Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
19 Putt'alla (s) .... Lang .... Bombay, Feb 27.
Belpore .... Rogers .... London, Nov 23.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
Ooriah (s) ....
Argyleshire ....

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
20 Almorick Castle .... Bombay.

Mar. DEPARTURE.
19 Tibre (s) .... Pondicherry and Galle.
21 Mecca (s) .... Rangoon & N. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 14 Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from Sea.
Mar. 5 Sheldrake, G boat, Haye, from Plymouth.
8 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Jeddah.
9 Venetia, ss, Babot, from London.
9 Djefferia, ss, Mansoor, from Zeila.
9 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, from Kurrachee.
9 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.
10 Egbert, ss, Barwise, from Jeddah.
10 Persia, ss, Murello, from Bombay.
10 Menzaleh, ss, Rhotes, from Bombay.
10 Medina, ss, Russell, from Jeddah.
10 Standard, ss, Blackiaw, from Bombay.
11 Proteo, schooner, Glati, from Zeila.
11 Azoff, ss, Jarmistein, from Jeddah.
11 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
12 Australia, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
12 St Olaf, ss, Petersein, from Bombay.
12 Sumatra, ss, Caboara, from Genova.
12 Caradoc, ss, Young, from Jeddah.
12 Tcherkask, ss, Bravaeich, from Bombay.
12 Ceylon, ss, Orman, from Bombay.
13 Consett, ss, Whittaker, from Jeddah.
13 Dorset, ship, Courves, from Cardiff.
14 Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.
14 Scio, ss, Seabourne, from Bombay.
14 City of Baltimore, ss, Tillson, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

9 Sheldrake, G boat, Haye, to Hongkong.
9 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, to Bombay.
9 Venetia, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
9 Djefferia, ss, Mansoor, to Zeila.
10 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, to Antwerp.
10 Egbert, ss, Barwis, to Bombay.
10 Persia, ss, Murello, to Genova.
10 Menzaleh, ss, Rhotes, to Liverpool.
10 Standard, ss, Blackiaw, to Marseilles.
11 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, to China.
11 Medina, ss, Russell, to Massawa.
12 Azoff, ss, Jarmistein, to Bombay.
12 Australia, ss, Murray, to Southampton.
12 St Olaf, ss, Petersein, to London.
12 Sumatra, ss, Camboara, to Bombay.
12 Caradoc, ss, Young, to Bombay.
13 Tcherkask, ss, Bravaeich, to Port Said F O.
13 Ceylon, ss, Orman, to Venice.
13 Consett, ss, Whittaker, to Bombay.
14 Scio, ss, Scabourne, to Liverpool.
15 City of Baltimore, ss, Tillson, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from Sea.
May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.
Proteo, schooner, Glati, from Zeila.
Dorset ship, Courves, from Cardiff.
Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·865
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	·608
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·7
Minimum do. do	77·9
General Direction of wind	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	473

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zealot s—3 cases soap, Mamedbhoy Esmaljee; 4,454 bars and 1,982 bundles iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1,148 bundles hoop iron, and 362 bundles steel hoops, Knoop and Co; 102 packages soap, Shurriffally Heptoola; 10 runulets soft soap, S S Narrelwalla

Atalanta s—10 cases biscuits, A K Shuriffally; 32 packages hardware, 20 cases thread, 40 cases clocks, 2 cases toys, and 4 cases perfumery, Ardaseer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot—2 cases geneva and 150 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

Abydos s—26 cases sherry, and 3 cases whiskey, M Balfour; 50 tierces green capers, P S Kharegat; 51 casks beer, J R Balleewala.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—112 packages corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cape Verde—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Turkish Empire—3, 600 cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co.

Helen Scott—200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Veddo s—25 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co; 75 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewcund; 60 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 150 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

Trafalgar s—340 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Persia—11 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 47½ cwts myrabollams, Cursondass Purbhoodass.

Caradoc s—19 bales cotton, Sullsman Malladina; 66 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Narronjee; 250 bales cotton, C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co, 260 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 1,200 cwts linseed, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 25 bales wool, Lilladhur Hurrydass.

Baron Colonsay—41 bales cotton, Heerachund Cooperchund.

Harald Haarfager s—26 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 400 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manneckjee and Co; 239 bales cotton, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co; 70 bales cotton Rogowjee Ramjee; 80 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 41 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Dahlia s—10 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 5 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 6 bales hides, Remtoola Hajee Adom; 42 cwts coir fibre, Talub Arbee; 76 cases olibanum, Dawjeebhoy Mahomed; 5 cases bloodstone, Ardaseer Dorabjee; 2 cases shawls, Rungelall Jewalanath; 3 cases shawls, M Monelall; 112 cwts dry ginger, Cursondass Runchordass.

Nubia s—27 bales hides, Hassum Noormahomed; 97 cwts nux-vomica, 39 cwts dry ginger, and 1 cwt cardamoms, Pursotum Jootha; 12 bales hides and 99 cwts horns, Noormahomed Esmael.

Pekin s—4 bundles skins, W Nicol and Co; 163 pieces E teeth, Munishunk r Hurryshunker; 59 pieces E teeth, Dhrumsee Velljee; 397 cwts rape seed, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co; 5 bales hides, Mamedobhoy Allaona.

FOR HULL.

Governor Tilly—11,250 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dover Castle—8,100 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Goldenhorn s—3,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Excelsior—1,000 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Queen of Ceylon—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Maningu—837 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.

Madeline s—170 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nubia s—100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—300 bales cotton, Jules, Seigfried and Co.

Madras s—13,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

Castor s—6,000 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts groundnuts and 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

Sumatra s—45 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Samatra s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sumatra s—999 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Goa s—10 cwts bysabole and 281 cwts red raisins, S N Tollatee.

HIGH COURT.—24TH MARCH.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Pollock—For further directions and costs.

1018-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Pollock—for further directions and costs.

642-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—Byramjee Nusserwanjee vs Cooverbai widow—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy vs H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.

168-75—Jefferson and Payne—Varim Shekha vs Lalljee Cutchra and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

265-75—Mr Fletcher—J M Nicolas vs J P De Mello—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Rending on, Hore and Langly.

309-75—Prescot and Winter—Bulakeedass Lalchund and another vs Sakulchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne.

429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhowanidass vs Vurjevandass Madhowdass.

480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Moorarjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont A and others—Lynch and Tobin.

514-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Dewjee Bhanjee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

369-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar, Hajee Mahomed vs Hajee Vydina Hajee E—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and B and N K—Part heard.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSES.

474-75—L Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person—Part heard.

601-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dajeeba Gopall vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—J C Cama.

15-76—J C Cama—Sakalchund Nagardass vs Dajiba Gopall—Macfarlane and Pollock.

581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.

388-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld., vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabo and Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.

202-75—In person—Cawasjee Ardaseer vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Lloyd, Major, Bambal Brigade Major, Belgaum, on leave, from Belgaum.

Pool, Captain, Bombay 5th Regt N L I on leave, from Poona.

Becher, Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 22.

Skimmee, Captain, Madras 31st Light Infantry, to appear before a Medl Board, from Raipore.

Browne, Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on duty, from Deolalee.

Parr, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Kirkee.

MARCH 23.

Carter, Surg Major, Bombay I M D, on duty, from Gogo.

Castell, Major, Bombay 1st Belooch Regt, from furlough, from England.

Walford, Lieut, Bengal RA, on duty, from Deolalee.

Kay, Captain, Bombay 55th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

Saunders, Captain Bombay RA, on duty, from Baroda.

White, Surg, Bombay J M D, on duty, from Baroda.

Osborne, Captain, Bengal 31st Regt N I, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

Fagan, Captain, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to join, to Surat.

MARCH 23.

Clark, Surg Major, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, to Poona.

Mackie, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Depy Asst Comsy James Cargin, Barrack Master, Bl Edbt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Local Surg-Maj D Mackie, attached to the 7th Fusiliers, is appointed Secy and Statistical Officer to the Surg-Genl, British Forces, vice Surg-Maj H Lamb.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in May next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Maj (Local Lt-Col) E C Ross, S C, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lt-Col W A Park, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 3rd proximo, on the pension of his rank, viz, £365 per annum.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty year's service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt John Gilbert Erskine Griffith, 9th Mar 1876.

The furlough granted to Capt Peart, S C, in G G O No 147, dated 26th Feb, should be for 20 months, and not for 12 months, as therein stated.

The following Genl Order by the Govt of India, No 168, dated 18th Feb 1876, is republished:—

The undermentioned Officer of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M s approval:—

Lt-Col James Turner Hill, Bombay S C, 18th Feb 1876.

Capt A J T Welchman, Genl List, Bl Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Hony Surg Thomas McGuire, of the Bombay Medl Dept, is granted an invalid Pension of Rs 175 per mensem, from the 22nd inst.

Capt A Anderson, Adjt 8th Regt Mad N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt Edward Cunningham, 20th March 1876.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Mr Burjorjee Byramjee, 1st class Naval-Trained Engr of the Indian Govt Gun Boat Hugh Rose, (relieved from that vessel in consequence of his period of sea service having expired), returning to the Presidency from Bushire, was provided with a 1st class passage on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Euphrates from the 19th Feb 1876.

Mr E McMullen, Asst Apothecary of the Indian Govt Gun Boat Hugh Rose, returning to the Presidency from Bushire, was provided with a 2nd class passage on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Arcot, from the 26th Feb 1876, to Kurrachee, and from thence to this port on board the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Coconada.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of the Chevalier Jean Gallian as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E McG H Fulton to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur until further orders.

Messrs H F Aston and J A Baines respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat on the 10th inst, after office hours.

Mr Sadasiv Krishna Kale, Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnagiri, was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 1st to 27th Feb 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties

Messrs H Batty and A Lyon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of the Khandesh Dist on the 14th March 1876, before office hours.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for a fortnight, from 13th March 1876 to Mr Mancherji Bamonji, Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Sivram Bapuji, Actg Mahalkari of Lanja, in the Rutnagiri Dist, the powers of a Mamlatdar under (Bombay) Act V of 1864.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr A Keyser, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Surat, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mag of the second and third classes in the Talukas which are placed in his revenue charge (Sec 266).

Under Sec 40 of Act X of 1872, H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Keyser to be Mag in charge of the Bulsar Division of the Surat Dist.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Ramchendra received charge of the second class second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Gadag, in the Dharwar Dist, on the 13th March 1866, after office hours.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Lakshumanrao Mangesh, Probationary Mahalkari of Bhatkal, in the Honawar Taluka, in the Kanara Dist, the powers of a Mamlatdar under (Bombay) Act V of 1864.

Azam Hari Nilkant, Awal Karkun of Satara, in the Dist of Satara, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notification, dated 22nd ultimo, Mr W H Propert is allowed additional subsidiary leave for six, instead of four, days.

Mr A F Woodburn, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 10th inst.

Mr J King, C S, was substantive *pro tem.* Talukdari Settlement Officer from the 15th July 1875 to 31st Jan 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr E C Ozanne, Supernumerary Asst Collr of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 20th inst, and the Govt Notification dated 14th idem, cancelling that leave, is hereby withdrawn.

The appointment of Mr W Woodward to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ratnagiri, notified under Govt Order of the 26th ultimo, is to have effect from the 25th Jan last.

The appointment of Mr F L Charles to act as first Asst Collr of Nasik, notified under Govt Order of 28th ultimo, is to have effect from 10th idem.

Mr A K Nairne acted as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Tanna, and Messrs J L Johnston and W Allen acted as first and second Asst Collrs, respectively, in that Dist, from 20th Feb to 8th Mar 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr J L Johnston acted as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Tanna, and Messrs W Allen and C E Frost acted as first and second Asst Collrs, respectively, in that Dist, from 8th to 19th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the List of Depy Collrs:—

In place of Mr Pestonji Jehangir—

Mr C J Kyte to be Depy Collr in the first grade, with effect from the date on which he became substantive *pro tem.* first grade, Mr I Dracup to be Depy Collr, second grade, Mr Umedram Anandram to be Depy Collr, third grade, Mr Pranlal Mathuradas to be Depy Collr, fourth grade, Mr Anandrao Bhaskar to be Depy Collr fifth grade; these four appointments are to date retrospectively from 30th Oct 1874, the date of Mr Pestonji Jehangir's transfer to Baroda.

In place of Mr Cooverji Cawasji, and from the date of his transfer to Baroda—

Mr Framji Nassarwanji to be Depy Collr, second grade, Mr Chunilal Venilal to be Depy Collr, third grade, Mr Sadashiv M reshwar to be Depy Collr, fourth grade, and Mr Bomanji Edal i Modi to be Depy Collr, fifth grade.

In place of Mr Apaji Ramchandra, and from the date of his transfer to Baroda—

Mr J Hearn to be Depy Collr, third grade; Mr C W Richadrson to be Depy Collr, fourth grade; Mr Balkrishna Devrao to be Depy Collr, fifth grade.

In place of Mr Lakshmon Jaganath, Mr Goldsmid to be fifth grade Depy Collr and to be substantive *pro tem* fourth grade Depy Collr.

Mr Aderji Jiwanji is confirmed as Settlement Officer, N D.

Mr E P Robertson, Collr and Mag of the Dist of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 17th proximo.

Mr E J Ebden, C S, acted as a first grade Depy Conswr of Forests from the 18th July 1874 to 18th Nov 1874, both days inclusive.

Mr C Wilkinson, Cotton Inspr, Khandesh, is allowed furlough to England, on medical certificate, for one year, from 20th inst, under Sec 8, and subsidiary leave for one month and three days, with effect from 17th ultimo, under Sec 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg R Gillespie has been appointed to the medical charge of the Lawrence Asylum and Civil Estabt at Aboo, from the 15th Dec 1875, until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H Spry, first Asst Collr of Ahmednagar, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months and five days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions from the 20th March 1876, in the room of Col Fife RE, who has proceeded on furlough:—

Col C J Merriman, RE, to be Chief Engr, second class, Col R S Sellon, RE, to be Supdg Engr, second grade, Lt Col J LeMesurier, RE, to be Suptdg Engr, third grade, Maj B H Mathew, RE, to be Ex Engr, first grade, Capt E L Marryat, RE, to be Ex Engr, second grade, Lt EC Hart RE, to be Ex Engr, third grade, Mr E K Reinold to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, and Mr Muncherjee Cowasjee to be Asst Engr, first grade.

Maj Smith, RE, Supt of Works, Eastern Indus, is appointed to act as Supt of Works, Western Indus, from the date on which Lt-Col LeMesurier receives charge of the Office of Suptdg Engr in Sind.

Maj Smith will retain charge of his appointment as Supt of Works, Eastern Indus.

Mr J D Ferguson, Ex Engr for Irrigation, Guzerat, is granted furlough for two years and subsidiary leave for seven days.

Maj W Clarke, Ex Engr for Irrigation, Tapti, is appointed to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Guzerat, retaining charge of the Tapti Office.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind K Sabde received charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar Sub-Division on the 8th inst, after office hours.

Mr K N Bhuguaunkar, Actg Depy Educational Inspr, Nasik, is appointed to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Belgaum, until further orders, from the date of his being relieved by the substantive Depy Educational Inspr at Nasik.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Purshotum Jairam, late an Inspr in the Commissariat Dept at Ahmednagar, who has been convicted of an attempt to cheat, and dismissed the Service, is disqualified for employment under Govt in future.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr H L Cameron delivered over and Mr E Baillie received charge of the Office of Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, in the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Mr. A K Nairne delivered over and Mr A C Jervoise received charge of the Office of Collr and Dist Mag, Tanna, in the forenoon of the 6th inst.

Maj F P Bartholomew delivered over and Lt Macpherson received charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Tanna, in the afternoon of the 5th inst.

Mr S P Pandit delivered over and Mr Oomedram Ranchordas received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, Kaira, in the forenoon of the 9th inst.

Mr H Woodward delivered over and Mr J Pollen received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr and Railway Mag, Kandesh, in the forenoon of the 13th inst.

Mr Jagjiwandass Khushaldas delivered over and Mr Virprasad Tapiprasad received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr, Surat, on the 16th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr Mathew Gardiner is appointed a Member of the Municipal Committee of Igatpuri, in Nasik, vice Dr. Dundas, resigned.

Mr Chunilal Venilal delivered over and Mr A C Trevor received charge of the Office of first Asst Collr, Broach, in the afternoon of the 7th inst.

Lt-Col J Harpur delivered over and Maj F P Bartholomew received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Satara, on the 7th inst, in the forenoon

Messrs H B Boswell and C Blathwayt respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr and Mag, Ahmednagar, on the 16th inst in the afternoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—March 16th, in England, the wife of Leslie Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BATTY—March 17th, at Matheran, the wife of Herbert Batty, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNBAR—March 16th, at Mooltan, the wife of A S Dunbar, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, of a daughter.

MEYER—March 19th, at Goomtee, Lucknow, the wife of Mr A Meyer, Proprietor, O and R Railway, of a daughter.

MINTO—March 19th, at Lucknow, the wife of Major J C Minto, Brigade-Major, of a son.

WHITE—March 19th, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon-Major T H White, A M D, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

WE learn from undoubted authority that the Admiralty have requested some of the leading steam-ship owners to furnish particulars of all their steamers at present, or likely to be, engaged in the Eastern seas. This taken in connection with the departure of part of the Squadron for China may indicate a position of some gravity in Eastern waters.

THE speech made by Lord Lytton in reply to the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which waited on him a month ago deserves the attentive consideration of every-one who wishes to understand the conditions of tenure on which His Lordship has accepted a five years' lease of the Viceroyalty of India. At the risk of being denounced for want of patriotism, we must repeat the opinion we have often expressed, that the import duties on English cotton manufactures are absolutely indefensible in principle, that they are, as Lord Lytton says, up to a certain line not merely protective but prohibitive, and that in the interest of the Indian consumer they ought to be abolished. We have no sympathy whatever with the Bombay millowners, who lately addressed to Sir Louis Mallet a memorial in which, with unmatched hardihood, they demanded that their work-people should be allowed to remain uninstructed and should have no restrictions placed on their hours of labour, and that the protective duties should be maintained, for the benefit of the capitalists who have invested money in the shares of Bombay mills. If the cotton industry of Bombay is so rotten that it must fall to pieces when the support of the import duties on the products of a foreign and rival industry is withdrawn, by all means let it perish. The poor coolie who buys once a year cloth wherewith to make his scanty garments has no wish to pay 5 per cent. more than the legitimate price in order to put some money into the pocket of an enterprising capitalist in Bombay; and, when we think of the way in which Bombay mills are worked, and where the profit goes, we cannot but regard with unqualified contempt and disgust the selfish conduct of the millowners in attempting to exclude the Indian consumer from the advantages of competition, and to represent as hypocritical the noble efforts of such a man as Lord Shaftesbury to improve the condition of the workpeople in Indian mills. Lord Lytton is perfectly justified in accepting the doctrine laid down by Lord Northbrook himself, that it will be a good thing for India to have the import duties on Manchester goods done away with.

Nor, we think, does he go too far in saying that the present Viceroy ought to have consulted Lord Salisbury before passing the Tariff Act of last year. Lord Northbrook knew how keenly the Secretary of State desired the abolition of the cotton import duties, and what pledges he [illegible]ven that the commercial policy of the Go[illegible]ent of India should be so directed as [illegible]ep this great object in view; and he cer[illegible]y had no right to take the Home Governm[illegible] by surprise with an Act passed directly in the teeth of their wishes and instructions. So long as the Secretary of State has authority to give or refuse his sanction to the legislative measures of the Government of India, it is obvious that he will not, if he is a man of any decision of character, allow himself to be overridden by the Viceroy; and Lord Northbrook must have been well aware that Lord Salisbury was not the man to sanction the new Tariff Act without a protest. Indeed, the more we reflect upon the extraordinary proceedings at Simla last autumn, the stronger grows our belief that Lord Northbrook was bidding for popularity and trying to qualify himself for playing the part of the disinterested champion in the House of Lords of the interest of India. The venture would have prospered but for the singularly infelicitous imposition of a duty on raw cotton imported into this country. This scheme of compensating Manchester for the duties on English goods offended every body here and at home, and obscured the merits of the other financial reforms brought forward by the Viceroy. The net result, indeed, of the discussion at Simla was that the Government of India stood committed to the opinion that the duties objected to by Manchester were wrong in principle, while it had at the same time abandoned the safe ground of defending the duties as necessary to the revenue inasmuch as it had repealed other taxes to the amount of £350,000 a year. It must in candour be admitted that Lord Salisbury could not but be offended at the evident determination of the Viceroy to give the preference, in selecting taxes for remission, to other duties than those which the Home Government so strongly objected to, and at the same time to keep him entirely in the dark about what was going to be done till the Legislative Council had passed the Tariff Act; and Lord Lytton says, very reasonably, that it would be impossible for the government of India to be carried on if the Viceroy resolutely refused to lower his dignity by holding any communication whatever with the Secretary of State about the financial or other changes he intended to accomplish.

But Lord Lytton will not admit that the Secretary of State has the right to order the Viceroy to remit some special tax whether the revenue can afford to lose that tax or not. It is important to mark what he says on this point, because Lord Salisbury distinctly ordered Lord Northbrook to fix a time within which the cotton import duties should be gradually removed. There was no option given to the Viceroy in the matter; he was told that he must find some other source of revenue and let the import duties go. It was this paragraph in the Secretary of State's despatch which seemed to us to indicate the annihilation of the independent power to regulate the finances of the country hitherto enjoyed by the Government of India. But Lord Lytton maintains that his authority as Viceroy will not be fettered by the decrees of the Secretary of State. All that the Secretary of State asks, he says, is, that the Government of India will consider with him the possibility of reducing at the earliest possible opportunity those cotton duties, and of reducing them in such a way as to provide if possible for their gradual but ultimate extinction. "But of "course in saying [illegible] this the Secretary of State "does not sug[illegible], much less dictate, to "the Governme[illegible] India when that opportu"nity shall b[illegible] what is the best and most "convenient [illegible] of taking this step. These "are questions [illegible] he leaves to the discretion "of the Governme[illegible] India, fully recognizing "the difficulties of the situation and the para"mount and primary obligation of every Indian "Government to make the two ends meet, and "avoid deficit, debt, and fresh taxation." Nothing could be more reasonable than this definition of the limits that ought to be set to the Secretary of State's interference; but, unfortunately, Lord Lytton's commentary is at variance with the text of Lord Salisbury's despatch of November last. In that despatch, as we have said, the imperious Minister left nothing to the discretion of Lord Northbrook, but bade him find the means of abolishing the objectionable duties within a fixed period of time. Lord Lytton has perhaps learnt enough already of Indian affairs to be alarmed at such pretensions and to wish to assert his own independence. The magnitude of the financial problems to be solved in India appals him; and he evidently does not wish to bind himself down to surrender three quarters of a million of revenue which he does not see the means of replacing. He has accurately appreciated the two influences which chiefly perplex the minds of Finance Ministers in this country. On the one hand, India needs constant supplies of new capital to be invested in reproductive works; on the other hand, the expenses of administration increase so rapidly that only a rigid system of economy can make the revenue equal to the demands upon it. The Viceroy the country wants is a man who will know how to combine judicious expenditure on public works that are really wanted with ruthless departmental retrenchments. We fear Lord Lytton is drawing on his fancy when he talks of inducing the Indian peasantry to make small subscriptions to State loans, though of course there can be no harm in trying the experiment. What Lord Lytton has said on this subject shows that he has studied Indian affairs to some purpose, and that he is fully impressed with the responsibilities of his new position; but we may fairly anticipate that in the matter of the import duties Lord Salisbury will find him tractable enough, and that having made the necessary protest, to preserve the dignity of his office, that he does it of his own free will and not at the dictation of the Home Government, the new Viceroy will hasten to gratify the wishes of Manchester.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 3RD MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Captain N. Roskell, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning from Suez with the English Mails of the 3rd instant on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Baker
Mr Hodgson
Mr Downing
Mr and Mrs Monteath, infant, child and European female servant
Mr Gray
Sub Lieut Lord F Fitzgerald
Capt and Mr Osborne & infant
Mr G Griffiths
Mr Allen
Sub Lieut Lindsay
Miss Christie
Capt T B Keith
Mr K Rose
Mr R Hall
Mr G Duane.

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Robertson, for Melbourne
Mr and Mrs Constable
Mr W H Havelock
Mr Wordsworth
Major Castill
Mr T Wheeler
Mr D rragh
Mr E S Ridges.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Knox
Mr Percival
Mr P Benn
Mr and Mrs Walker
Mr C E Fowler
Mr Ffinch.

FROM MALTA—Mr St Clair.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

THE past week has produced two or three debates in Parliament of considerable interest. I do not refer to the Council of India or the Indian Legislation Bills, though each of these is, in its little way, causing a certain amount of stir. The two leading debates of the week have been upon the Vanguard Minute and the Army Estimates. In respect of the Vanguard there is some little dissatisfaction with the leaders of the Opposition because of their hesitation to do more than criticise the Admiralty for that unfortunate blunder. The great bulk of the Liberal party would have preferred that such a speech as that of Mr. Goschen, last Monday evening, should have been sustained by an additional fire from the Opposition bench, and followed by a sharp division. But the party leaders hung back, and they now promise that the subject shall be re-opened on a more suitable motion than that of Mr. Goschen's, when the additional correspondence shall have been made public. In regard to the Army, there has been one striking result of all that has been said, whether on the estimates last night, or in the earlier debates and questions on this subject,—that Mr. Gathorne Hardy's views receive far more justification than most people expected. Though the condition of the Army is in many respects unsatisfactory, there is such a rapid improvement going on in regard to it that Mr. Hardy's critics are to a great extent being silenced. The *Times* is but declaring what I gathered to be the general opinion upon Mr. Hardy's speech last evening, when it declares that the right hon. gentleman showed we were on the right road to improvement, and that there was therefore the less reason for making considerable alteration in our plans. I have rarely heard a better speech from a War Minister than last night's, or one that has made a better impression. But the great debate of the week is fixed for to-night—upon Mr. Osborne Morgan's motion to give Dissenters the right to use the grave-yards attached to our perish churches. This is a far more serious party matter to the Government than either Slave Circular or Vanguard Minute. Mr. Disraeli is threatened with 12 or 15 desertions from his own ranks if he compels his supporters to declare a political *non possumus*, and up to this moment he has hesitated to trim his sails, or to make concessions. If he persists in making a fair stand up fight we can only suppose that he will do so with the desire of being forced to deal with this matter himself. The rumour goes that he is quite prepared to turn his back upon his own position of 1873, and legislate in a way that would at least satisfy the Dissenters, but that he his held in check by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Hardy. If this be so, Mr. Disraeli may desire that the Cabinet shall feel something like pressure, short of absolute defeat. In no strict party division in the present Parliament have the Liberals reduced the majority against them to a fewer number than 45, and—notwithstanding the hoped-for Conservative defections, and the alliance of the Home Rulers—it is not likely that those figures will be very materially lessened. However daring, therefore, Mr. Disraeli's stratagem may be, there is margin enough for its development. A strong "whip" has been issued on both sides, and it is likely to be the heaviest division of the session. The appearance of the Home Rulers in this division will be one of the chief events of the session. The Irish brigade are renewing their allegiance to the Liberal party, and in return for this the English and Scotch Liberals are suporting the more moderate Bills promoted by the Home Rule party. The Bill to assimilate the Municipal Franchise of England and Ireland, introduced last Wednesday, received the support of the Opposition leaders, and, though it was Wednesday, brought down Mr Gladstone to record his vote in its favour. The Tories are very angry over this growing friendship between English and Irish Liberals, and anticipate no small gratification at the dilemma in which the English Liberals will find themselves when Mr. Butt proposes to refer the Home Rule claims of Ireland to a Select Committee.

In another respect, also, the Liberal party have acted wisely. When Mr. Trevelyan brought on his motion last year to extend the Borough Franchise to counties, the majority of the Liberal rank and file gave it their hearty adhesion. One or two members on the front Opposition bench declined to do so, and among the number was the party leader, Lord Hartington, who considered that such a proposal could only be undertaken in accordance with the strongly expressed will of the country, and that it should be accompanied by a considerable re-distribution of seats. Mr. Trevelyan has now adopted this double-barrelled proposal, so that we may hope this year to avoid the spectacle of a leader divided from his followers.

The delay on the second reading of the Royal Titles Bill arises from a singular circumstance. The measure, which is attributed to the direct wishes of the Queen, is by no means popular with several members of the Cabinet. Though Mr. Lowe's criticisms on the first reading of the Bill far overshot the mark, the temper of the House and of the country is decidedly unfavourable, and this feeling has in part extended to the Cabinet, in so far at least as regards the assumption of an imperial title. And the adoption of any other title is not what the Queen desires. In fact, one of the chief objects of the Bill is quite as much to take the imperial title as to confer any supposed honour on India. As I intimated some fifteen months ago, our Court and Royal Circle have been much disturbed by the important question of precedence. The Duke of Edinburgh married an Imperial Princess; should the Duchess, because she is Imperial, have precedence over the Princess Beatrice, who is only Royal? That has been the question which has agitated the minds of Lord Chamberlains and Heralds, and which has led to much correspondence between St. Petersburg and Eastwell Park, and between Eastwell Park and Windsor. It was said that the Queen would have summarily settled this little difficulty, by Proclamation, in favour of the Princess Beatrice, but difficulties were raised, and the present Bill, having another, and a very reasonable object, was deemed to be sufficient to meet all the circumstances of the case. If it were not for this question of precedence, or if it could be settled in some other way, I should regard it as very likely that in deference to the feeling of the country a Royal and not an Imperial title would be assumed. Up to Monday last the Queen had not informed her Cabinet what that title would be, and it was in consequence of this ignorance on their part that the second reading of the Bill was postponed for another week.

The London papers and the House of Commons have at length discovered the existence of the Indian Tariff correspondence. Lord Northbrook has many friends on the Opposition side of the House, and, though some of them have shown something like a disposition to take up the cudgels for him, the feeling is far more prevalent that, however severe Lord Salisbury may have been upon him, Lord Northbrook laid himself open to all that the Indian Secretary has written. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has taken up a constitutional question involved in this correspondence, upon which I dare say you will give your own opinion in your leader columns. It is pretty certain that we have not heard the last of this business, for Lord Halifax has obtained the consent of the Government to the production of any minutes that may have been passed by the India Council here upon Lord Salisbury's celebrated despatch of November last. Lord Halifax's anagonism to Manchester views upon India is almost as great as that of the *Times* (for which I refer you to an article written in that paper [illegible]), and it may be that his within the past few days fault with the Indian Lordship intends to find e trade policy on the Secretary for forcing a fre shall know on the Indian Government, but we ll call attenti n to 14th when Lord Halifax wrom Lord Lytton's this subject. If we may judge last Saturday, he, speech to the Manchester men, of the present at any rate, will be an apt pupil ommend your policy of Lord Salisbury. I that occasion, readers not only to what he said e or two of the but to what was said to him by principal speakers. to Dr. Playfair,

Lord George Hamilton's reply e Indian Civil last evening, on the subject on t nt I made a Service, confirms the statem gulations for fortnight ago about the new r by the Indian candidates, just determined upon Secretary. been granted

The Select Committee whic! ha much from by the Government comes quite a has been no within as from without. There regard to this pressure upon the Government in have shared subject beyond the fact that they of a ruinous the public loss and inconvenienc rate of exchange. ceed with the

Sir George Campbell will not pro letter; but Bill to which I referred in my last ant amend- he has given notice of some impor , which will ments to the Indian Legislation Bi ke the same bring the measure to very much proposal as that of last year. ounced in several

It has been confidently a of Saxe Weimar will of the papers that the Duke the Home district for continue in the command o gement is by no means another year. This arran nt moment it has not certain, and up to the pr been determined upon. ho was very popular in

A well-known man, w ppeared from among us, society, has just disa one of the Secretaries Mr. Henry Fleming, ent Board, died the other at the Local Governm ss. Mr. Fleming was in- day, after a short illn his friends and associates variably spoken of by nd the way in which that as "the little Flea," was somewhat amusing. *sobriquet* was fixed upon Aylesford—I think it He was addressing Lady speaking to her as was, and would persist in Ladyship at length "My dear Lady A." Her Mr. Flea, you retorted by saying, "Bu few weeks after- don't suppose," &c. &c. A t a dozen more wards Mr. Fleming and abou illage, a short were at a Northamptonshire where they distance from some mansion, 's shooting. were going to stay for a wee d when the Fleming said he would walk on, shot, caught trap, into which his friends had vehicle him, he would jump inside. But advised was full, and Mr. Fleming was therefore of the by that wag Bernal Osborne—who wa aw; it party—to jump on the first dog he s 's end. would be sure to carry him to his journey b the This fixed the title, and on going into a clu was, other day the first question asked me is "Have you heard the news? Poor little Flea is dead." He was a clever little fellow, and excellent company.

THE BOMBAY FERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see public attention drawn in to-day's *Bombay Gazette* to the coast and harbour ferries, but wish to draw your's to the geography and law thereof, with both of which I have some practical acquaintance. In the first instance the so-called ferry between Bhiwandi and Bassein which was the beginning of the discussion cannot, by any stretch of language, be called "a passage on the open sea," as a glance at the map will show. The legal point about it was that it is not a crossing from side to side of any water. It was never carried on by steam, but by sail and oar; and was, I am in a position to say, a great convenience to poor and leisurely passengers, as were half a dozen other small "ferries," of the sort in this district; the monopoly granted on which enabled the contractors to keep up a daily service at regular rates on lines where people would otherwise have had to take their chance for a boat, and settle the fare as they best might. The sums paid by the contractors for their privilege *were* credited to local funds; and I cannot imagine that any body has been fined for carrying passengers since the illegality of such a proceeding was pointed out, eighteen months ago, by a revenue officer in this district. As regards the steam ferries across the harbour, I am not so well up; but I do know enough to hope you will continue to pitch into them until they are conducted with some slight regard for human comfort and safety, which they were not two years ago, and I am told are not now.

I write for your information only, and not to contradict. I suppose you will appreciate the motive.

S.

Tanna, 22nd March.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations only, was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Secretariat. His Excellency the Governor presided, and there were also present H. E. the Hon. Sir Charles Staveley, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. the Advocate General, (Mr. Marriott,) the Hon. Major Genl M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. Donald Graham, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Pudamji Pestonji, the Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Becherdas Ambaidas, and the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik.

The Hon. the Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) having taken the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty,

The following papers were presented to the Council—Several reports from officers regarding the probable effect of the proposed alteration in the Bombay Ferries' Act of 1868 on the coasting trade; a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 1st of March 1876, returning with the assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to amend (Bombay) Act VIII. of 1867; and a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the proposed Amended Ferries' Bill. The whole of the papers were taken as read.

THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Council proceeded to resume consideration in detail of Bill No. 2 of 1875, a Bill "to amend the law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the City of Bombay."

H. E. the President said that when the bill was last before the Council the resolution passed was that it should be printed as amended and brought up at some future day for further consideration in detail. Unless further amendments were necessary, it might now be put down for the third reading. He was not aware that any further alterations had been suggested.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said that the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft had charge of the bill, but as he was not present, he (Mr. Rogers) had no objection to take it up. In answer to H. E. the President, he might say that no suggestion of any kind had been made for the further amendment of the bill.

The Hon. the Advocate General said he might perhaps make a suggestion with regard to the 34th clause of the bill. He thought there might be some slight verbal alteration. The clause ran as follows:—"Whenever any dispute or question shall arise with respect to the making or completion of any transfer of title to any land, house, or other immoveable property, subject to the payment of land revenue to Government, the Collector shall summon all the parties interested in such transfer, &c."; and he apprehended that the proceedings before the Collector take place only for the purpose of having properly entered in the Collector's books the name of the party who might be liable to pay land revenue to Government. For that purpose, it seemed to him that the words "or completion of any transfer of title" might be more than sufficient, and might give rise to the idea that the Collector had power to adjudicate summarily on a question of title arising between two parties In order to obviate any question arising on that head, he would suggest that the section should be slightly altered by making it read thus:—"Whenever any dispute or question shall arise with respect to the making or completion of any entry in the Collector's books relating to the transfer of any land, &c." He thought that would still carry out the intention of the section, and leave it free from any possible misconstruction hereafter.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik—Yes, I think that would improve the matter considerably.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Of course, any investigation by the Collector is simply to get the names of the proper persons so as to secure to Government the payment of the revenue.

After some further conversation, it was resolved that the clause should be amended so as to read as follows:—"Whenever any dispute or question shall arise with respect to the making or completion of any record or of any entry in the Collector's books relating to the transfer of any land, house, or other immoveable property, subject to the payment of land revenue to Government, the Collector shall summon all the parties interested in such entry or transfer, and shall call for such evidence, and examine such witnesses, as he shall consider necessary, and shall thereupon decide summarily what entry shall be made in his records in respect of such land, house, or other immoveable property. If at any time, a certified copy shall be produced to the Collector of any decree or order of a competent Court, determining the title to such land, house, or other immoveable property, the Collector shall amend his records in accordance with such order."

The Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas said that under the old law the holder of property could, if he chose, throw up his ownership, and refuse to pay the assessment. In the present bill, that section was not included.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I think you are referring to the law in the Mofussil.

The Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas said he alluded to the law in Bombay. The clause he referred to was section 6 of Regulation 17 of 1727.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik—But that is not applicable to Bombay.

The Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas—It is, I assure you. The old Bombay regulation makes it applicable.

H. E. The President—But do you thing it is likely ever to be of use in Bombay?

The Hon Vishwanath Mandlik—At any rate it has practically remained a dead letter for the last 50 years. No one would be so mad as to throw off the ownership of land in Bombay.

H. E. the President, after consulting Regulations 17 and 19, said the law did appear applicable to Bombay, and it was to the effect that any person might throw up his land and refuse to pay the assessment.

The Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik—There would not be the slightest harm done by introducing the section.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—You see it is taken for granted in the bill that no land in the town and island of Bombay would ever be voluntarily given up, but would always be transferred and assigned, and those cases are provided for under the 30th section, which appears to me to be perfectly sufficient. Perhaps we might have a special clause for the gentlemen who live in the large buildings at the end of Colaba. (Laughter.) That would be the only part of Bombay to which the section could apply.

The Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas—You don't know what may be done 50 years' hence.

The Hon. Mr Gibbs—Oh! they may be all gone mad then who are left in the town and island; most likely. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Major General Kennedy—Can't a man throw up his property if he likes under the new bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I should think he could. I don't see any reason why he could not.

H. E. the President—When the section in question was passed, land was not so valuable as it is now.

The Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik—I have known land which was sold for Rs. 500 realise two lacs.

H. E. the President—We may get entangled in difficulties by inserting it, and what possible good can it do if we adopt it?

The Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas said that in the case of an encroachment, where a double assessment was imposed, the holder of the property might consider the assessment too much for him, and prefer to give up the property rather than pay it.

H. E. the President explained that in the case of an encroachment the property would not belong to the holder after he declined to pay the assessment, and would revert to Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said he thought the clause would be perfectly useless. The Select Committee having considered the bill, and not having thought proper to include the section, it appeared to him to be unnecessary to consider it further.

H. E. the President—I think it would be much safer to leave it out.

This course having been agreed to, and no further amendment being suggested.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the bill might be read a third time at once; according to the rules, and as there had been nothing urged against it, and the Collector was very anxious to have it passed, he hoped it would be completed as soon as possible. He should like to ask, if it were not disposed of at once, whether the Council were likely to meet again before leaving Bombay for the hills.

H. E. the President—Whatever is done to-day, we are sure to meet again with regard to the Ferries' Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—We are going to propose to have that made over to a Select Committee; and it is now the 23rd of March.

H. E. the President—There are one or two important points in it to be settled, but they are not numerous, and I should think the Select Committee might get through it before we break up.

The Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik—I think, Sir, there will be a great many papers still required. So far as I have seen the papers of Government on the subject, a great many points have, I think, still to be settled before we can proceed with the bill, and I am glad to hear Mr. Gibbs will move for it to be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said of course the difficulty with regard to the Land Revenue Administration Bill was that the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, who was not present, might have something to say. However, if His Excellency the President intended to call another meeting of the Council before leaving for the hills, there was no further difficulty. In that case, it might stand over till the next meeting.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, H. E. the President said he understood from Mr. Ravenscroft (who in the meantime had arrived) that he had no further amendment to suggest, and as the Council appeared to wish it to be disposed of, there was no objection to its being read a third time.

The bill was accordingly then read a third time.

MAMLATDARS' COURTS.

The Council next resumed consideration in detail of Bill No. 5 of 1875, a Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said the bill had already been considered in full Council, and had been before a Select Committee, and, for the last two months, before the public, and no objections had been made to it but one, which he would now place before the Council. Mr. Robertson, Collector of Dharwar, objected to the use of the words "roads to fields" in section 4; and his objection amounted to this that in many cases there were no road at all, but simply a right of way.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the words "roads" was used simply because they wanted to get rid of the legal term "right of way," which might be open to misconstruction. The "use of ways to fields" might perhaps be used. Of course it was not meant that there were macadamised roads; but it was a perfectly well-known custom that a man who had a field in the middle of a number of other fields, had the use of some way by which he could reach his field.

H. E. the President suggested that the passage should be altered to "customary ways to fields"

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Why not say "roads, or customary ways to fields?"

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Yes, I think that would be better.

The words "or customary ways" were then inserted after the word "roads."

The Hon. the Advocate General said it seemed to him that the 4th section hardly carried out the intention of the illustrations appended to it. The illustrations appeared to show that the Mamlatdar should be able to give decision in certain cases of tenancies being held over; but the section itself seemed only to provide for the case of a tenant being put out of possession legally. He proposed that the section should be altered so as to read as follows:—

"It shall be lawful for Mamlatdars' Courts within the territories in their revenue charge to give immediate possession of all lands, premises, trees, crops, fisheries, as well as of the use of water from wells, tanks, canals, or water-courses, or of the profits thereof to any party *entitled to such possession by reason of the termination of any tenancy, or who shall be* dispossessed of the same otherwise than by due course of law, and also in cases in which a disturbance of the possession of any lands, premises, trees, crops, or fisheries, or of the use of water from any well, tank, canal, or water-course, or of the use of roads, or the customary ways to fields is attempted by any party, to issue an injunction to such party to refrain from such disturbance: Provided that application be made to them by the party aggrieved within six months from the date *of the determination of such tenancy*, or of such dispossession, or of such attempted disturbance."

After some conversation, the proposed alterations (which are indicated by italics) were agreed to.

The Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik called attention to the second clause of section 3, which ran as follows:—"The words 'plaintiff' and 'defendant' shall include the recognised agents of a plaintiff or defendant, as defined in section 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859.)" He said that since the bill was last before the Council, a case had come before the High Court, from the published proceedings regarding which it appeared that the provisions of the section, which he believed appeared in a similar form in the old Act, were not properly understood, or, if they were understood, were not at any rate properly carried out. There was a class of practitioners who practised in some of the Criminal Courts, and who also tried to practise in the Mamlatdars' Courts, and who were known by the name of *mooktyars*. These were a class of men who were at one time called Revenue Agents. The Revenue Agents had ceased to exist after the repeal of certain provisions of the Act 16 of 1838, in 1866 by that Council, but the *mooktyars* still existed in some parts of the Presidency; and he believed that the provisions of this clause were intended to prevent that class of persons practising in Mamlatdars' Courts. They were a class of men subject to no professional restrictions, and the demand for them was not limited by any required guarantee either of professional qualifications, of social position, or of general character. In the particular case he referred to, a *mooktyar* attempted to bring a suit in a Mamlatdars' Court, and made away with two rupees which were entrusted to him for the purpose; and a criminal prosecution arose out of these two rupees, and the Mamlatdar was eventually sued by the *mooktyar* for damages estimated at Rs. 2,000. The case was tried by the District Judge of Tanna, and subsequently came up in appeal before the High Court, where the Mamlatdar succeeded in defending himself against the attack of the *mooktyar*. He (the Hon. Rao Saheb) noticed this case, and seeing that the *mooktyar* was not a person who was lawfully entitled to practise in these Courts, and considering that the provisions of the section were likely to be defeated in the future as they had hitherto been, he was of opinion that perhaps the Council might make the intention of the clause more specific, either by adding an illustration, or by making the language clearer.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I believe that the class of men now called *mooktyars* is entirely distinct from the old class of *mooktyars* who existed some years ago, and who existed as Revenue Agents under the old law, when there were Revenue Courts and a Collector in existence. After those Courts were closed, I believe that by some recommendation of the Suddar Court it was suggested that these men, their occupation being gone, should be looked upon with an eye of favour and allowed to appear in the Magistrates' Courts and in the Session Courts to defend prisoners. A prisoner under the Criminal Procedure Code could employ anybody he liked to defend him. It was found after the old class of original revenue *mooktyars* had died out that a lot of very questionable men under the title of *mooktyars* used to appear in the Session Courts, and in the Magistrates' Courts to defend prisoners; and they were very often men who had experience of gaol to add to their other experiences, and were looked upon as a very low and undesirable class of persons to have in any way connected with the Courts, or with the proceedings of any trial. In consequence of that there was a very strong representation made to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, when the New Criminal Procedure Code was under consideration, and (I speak under correction, but) I think the new Criminal Procedure Code provides that a prisoner may be defended by a friend, or an agent, if the Judge or the Magistrate consents thereto. It therefore gives the Magistrate or the Session Judge the power of refusing to allow a prisoner to be represented by an agent if he thinks from the agent's character he is not a proper person. I consider myself it is very necessary that the rights of the poor cultivators should be protected in the same manner, and I quite agree that common *mooktyars* should not be allowed to appear in Mamlatdars' Courts, and in cases of this nature more especially as the object of the act is that the man interested should, wherever he can, attend himself. It is often the case in these Courts when the parties appear before the Mamlatdar the proceedings are conducted in a sort of conversational manner between the three, and the Mamlatdar gave his decision on the spot. Mr. Gibbs concluded by proposing that the 17th section of the Civil Procedure Code should be quoted in full at the end of the clause as a guide to the Mamlatdars.

It was ultimately decided that the clause should be altered so as to read as follows:—"The words 'plaintiff' and 'defendant' should include a pleader duly appointed to act on their *behalf* and the recognised agents of plaintiff or defendant, as defined in section 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859)."

The Bill was then read a third time.

THE FERRIES' BILL.

The next business on the programme was "Bill No. 6 of 1875,—a Bill to amend (Bombay) Act 2 of 1868, (The Ferries' Act,)" which was down for the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said—With regard to this Sir, there have been several reports received from the Collectors of several districts—Ahmedabad, Rutnaghery, Colaba; from the Commissioner of Customs and the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division; from the Collector of Surat, the Collector of Salt Revenue, the Collector of Broach, and from Mr. Nairn, the First Assistant Collector in charge at Tanna. The opinions vary considerably, and Mr. Nairn's especially, is very distinctly against the bill. The questions which have arisen are of very considerable importance and we are still without some of the information which the Hon. Rao Saheb asked for, viz,—with regard to the traffic that is carried between certain places which under the proposed bill would become regular ferries; and I think that under the circumstances, instead of moving the second reading, with your Excellency's permission I would prefer referring the bill which has been read a first time to a Select Committee. I think the objections which have been raised to the bill are of very considerable importance, and can be very much better discussed by a Select Committee than they can be by a Committee of whole Council. If your Excellency and the Council will agree to the bill being referred, I will name the Committee.

H. E. the President—There is also the letter, received to-day, from the Chamber of Commerce.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes, I have not seen that yet.

The Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik—When this bill was before the Council on the last occasion, I said that I had some doubts as to the propriety of certain portions of it, and having since, with your Excellency's permission, seen a good deal of the correspondence on the subject which has led to the drafting of this Act, I must confess that my doubts have been considerably strengthened. I think, Sir, that this bill will require a great deal of mature consideration, and seeing not only the diversity of the views of those officers who have reported upon it, but seeing also the actual working of the ferries for the last 20 years, I must confess that I look upon some of the provisions of this bill with great misgivings. I think, Sir, that this Council will agree with me that we should be the last, as far as possible, to interfere with a trade which is only now growing into popular favour, viz:—the coasting trade, of which had very little a short time ago, and which is now rising into some importance. Unless it can be positively shown that no provisions which will interfere with that trade are necessary, in the interests of the public I trust that we may see some way for protecting those interests, and for not allowing any monopoly whatever to damage those interests. If the bill is referred to a Select Committee, I shall then move for certain information besides those returns to which I alluded on the last occasion, and which I think will be very necessary before we can model these provisions so that all legitimate protection will be given to the coasting trade, which is a very rising branch of the public commerce. (Applause.)

It was then agreed that a Select Committee should be appointed, consisting of—the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Major General Kennedy, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik, and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay; and the 1st of July was appointed for the presentation of their report, which will be previously printed and circulated.

The Council then rose.

THE HEAT OF SUMMER causes the hair to become dry and fall off, which may be completely obviated by using Rowlands' Macassar Oil. Rowlands' Odonto whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that their signature is in red ink on the wrapper of each article. Bombay wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER and Company, Limited, Byculla and Fort; also in Poona.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE SCINDE FRONTIER.

LAHORE, 23RD MARCH.

It is now stated positively that only a hundred sabres and three companies of Infantry have left Dera Gazee Khan to escort Major Sandeman to Khelat. No military offensive measures have yet been taken.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD MARCH.

Some doubt still hangs over Sir Salar Jung's meditated trip to England. Government are averse to it because the weight of the Minister's presence cannot be withdrawn without risk to public order; and also, it may be, to save Sir Salar rushing on to his discomfiture relative to the restitution of the Berars.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

Matters are likely, according to the *Pioneer*, to be precipitated in Khelat. The supreme Government meditate something like a *coup de main* on behalf of the Khan. The Political Agent has be encharged to assist him in re-asserting his sway over his refractory Chiefs and to so strengthen his position as to enable him mainly himself to restore that peace and order within his territories which have been the object of Major Sandeman's negociations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 23RD MARCH.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of 10th inst., left here for Bombay at 11 o'clock last night.

LONDON, 22ND MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats very firm.
The London Cotton Market has been very firm.
Fair Dhollera.............................. 4 9/16d.
In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry but business is checked by higher prices being asked.
3 per cent. Consols for Account .... 94⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104⅞.
Bar Silver.............................. 52⅞.
The sum of £365,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
Departure—Bergen (not *arrival*) as reported in yesterday's telegram.

ORDERS, it is said, have been given for the Tenasserim to be in readiness by about the 7th proximo to convey H. E. Lord Northbrook to England.

THE cup and watch which Lord Napier gives annually among the prizes he so generously distributes to the troops, has been won this year by the Royal Scots. A sergeant of the 10th Hussars wins His Excellency's sword.

THE question of "precedence" as to station in the corridor leading to the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament by her Majesty, be-ween the escort of the Household Cavalry and the Yeomen of the Guard, has been decided by the Queen in favour of the Household Cavalry.

THE desirable and lucrative post of Purchaser of Remounts for the Royal Artillery, rendered vacant by the promotion to the rank of Major-General of Colonel Price, C.B., R.A., has been given to Colonel C. H. Henry, C. B., Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

WE observe that Mr. J. Percy Leith, late of the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., of this city, has been nominated by the Paraguayan Government a Director of the National Bank of Paraguay, an institution intimately connected with Paraguayan national interests which was lately projected in London.

WITH reference to the "Moplah outbreak" the Calicut correspondent of the *Madras Times* telegraphs as follows:—"Twenty-four dacoities have taken place within the last two months at Angadiporam. Moithoonie, the ringleader, and fourteen others have been apprehended. Mr. Winterbotham has arrived."

THE death is recorded at the advanced age of 78, of Mr. Peter John, a retired Greek merchant of Calcutta. He was the oldest Greek inhabitant of Calcutta, and was highly esteemed and respected by the members of the Greek community. He had resided in Calcutta almost without intermission for forty years.

SHORTLY before the Serapis sailed from Bombay the Prince of Wales sent for the acceptance of the Officers' Mess of the "Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners," at Bangalore, portraits of His Royal Highness and of the Princess of Wales. The gift was accompanied by an appropriate letter from General Probyn to the Commandant of the corps.

THE Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, in land revenue matters, will not be brought before the Legislative Council of India with a view to being passed at once. The Report of the Select Committee will be taken into consideration, but the passing of it will, the *Englishman* is informed, be delayed till Tuesday next. No notice seems, however, to have been taken of the memorial received from Bombay.

THE *Overland Mail* says that Lord Lytton, on arriving at Bombay, will go with Colonel Burne to Calcutta, and thence travel to Simla—the members of his family going direct to Simla from Bombay. It is understood that the following officers will be on the staff of the Viceroy:—Captain the Hon. George Villiers, Grenadier Guards; Lord Marcus Beresford, at present on the staff of Lord Northbrook; and Lieut. Harcourt R. Rose, 34th Regt., at present serving in India.

THE *Overland Mail*:—The departure of Sir Frederick Haines is delayed a week or two, and the new Commander in-Chief of the Indian army is at the last moment compelled to abandon the idea of going out with Lord Lytton in H. M. S. Orontes. We believe that serious attention is being given at the present time at home to the paucity of officers with regiments in India. The subject is before the highest military authorities, and Sir Frederick Haines will be charged with special responsibility in regard to it.

IT would be worth while considering, remarks the *Pioneer*, whether some attempt might not be made, in view of Lord Napier's approaching departure, to render his gold medal a permanent institution in the native army. Sir Frederick Haines would no doubt approve of the idea, and a small sum contributed from each regiment would create an adequate fund. Besides helping to keep up the useful emulation which the medal has excited, its permanent establishment as an endowed prize would be a recognition of the retiring Commander-in-Chief's liberality to the army.

Vanity Fair says—"There is no necessity for an Act of Parliament to empower the Queen to assume the title of Empress of India, for Lord Carnarvon has already conferred it upon her Majesty by his own proper act. A proclamation was issued to the people of the Malay Peninsula on the 2nd November, 1874, in which the Royal style and title are thus stated:—'Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, and Empress of India.' This proclamation Lord Carnarvon approved officially on the 17th December following, and there is therefore no need of any further steps being taken."

THE first of the reports for this season has just been issued showing the quantity of cotton sent to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar. It shows that up to 18th March 136 336 bales had been despatched. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics makes the following remarks on these figures:—"Comparing the total trade done up to date, we are now 97,580 bales short of last year's exports. This is the extent of the decrease that I anticipated in my forecast of the season published in January last. I see no reason to alter the figures then given. The present crop was a late one. Dealers have been holding back for higher rates, and I anticipate that from this time business will be more on a par with last year's scale, and that we may have 75,000 bales more before the rains."

JUDGMENT in the Great National Theatre case was delivered on Monday by the High Court, Calcutta. A technical objection, which had been taken by the standing counsel, was overruled. The Court considered it was to be regretted that the charge against the prisoners was not made specific, in regard to the representations and words alleged to have been obscene, before the accused persons were called upon to answer it; and that the Magistrate had not specified the words which he adjudged to be obscene within the meaning of sections 292 and 294 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court considered that the depositions and evidence did not afford ground upon which the Magistrate could legally arrive at his finding of fact, and that the words made use of by the prisoners were not obscene within the meaning of sections 292 and 294, and they accordingly quashed the conviction.

A WRITER in *Vanity Fair* says:—Mr. Horsman is under the pleasing delusion that he has "vindicated his character" by applying for a criminal information against the *World* newspaper, and by then accepting the *World's* apology and withdrawal of the imputations made upon him. The assertion made by the *World* was that Mr. Horsman had "deprived" his brother-in-law, Sir John Ramsden, "with superior astuteness, of £400,000," and, as the Chief Justice said, the article imputed to him "conduct of the basest and most dishonourable character," and was "a libel of a most serious nature," and "sufficient to destroy his character." Mr. Horsman made an affidavit in which he set forth various money transactions with his brother-in-law, and denied the truth of the article; but when the case came on, his counsel announced that what the Lord Chief Justice aptly and advisedly described as "a compromise" had been effected, in pursuance of which the *World* was to withdraw and apologise for the article, and Mr. Horsman was to withdraw from the prosecution. The Court emphatically declared that it would be no party to this proceeding, and the public, left to draw its own conclusions, has drawn the conclusion that if Mr. Horsman, after beginning so boldly, thought it advisable to withdraw so lamely, it can only be because he does not feel sure of his ground. So far from vindicating his character by this proceeding, he has only provoked the most serious comments upon it, and he had far better have left the matter alone than do as he has done.

THE report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the year 1875, issued the day the mail left, states that the number of men who joined the service during the year was 18 494, as against 20 640 in 1874. There has consequently been a falling off in the numbers raised in the past year to the amount of 2,146 recruits, as compared with 1874; and the army in the aggregate is now 897 men below establishment. No special reason, we are told, can be assigned for this falling off, except that there was a good demand for labour and that the rate of wages obtainable was high in comparison with the pay of a soldier.

This is the usual answer to inquiries on the subject, and there can be no doubt that the direct advantages now offered by a military career can no longer compete in the labour market with the prevailing rate of wages in civil life among the class from which recruits are ordinarily drawn. This is more especially to be observed as regards full-grown able-bodied men. The consequence is that the deficiency is noticeable in the Brigade of Guards and in the Royal Artillery for gunners; both these arms of the service demanding men of a higher standard and of superior physique generally to the ordinary recruits. Great care has also been taken to ensure a proper description of recruits; as may be inferred from the fact that upwards of 5,000 of those offering for enlistment were rejected as ineligible; and it is an inevitable consequence that as quality improves so quantity decreases.

It may be taken for granted (the Inspector-General says) that no system of conscription or compulsory service is likely to find favour in this country, and that therefore the principle of voluntary enlistment must continue in force; but, in the present prosperous condition of the country as regards the rate of wages, the existing advantages, direct and indirect, which together form the remuneration offered to a soldier, are evidently insufficient to attract to the ranks men physically and intellectually suitable for service in sufficient numbers to supply our requirements. The report further remarks:—

It would, no doubt, be most desirable if none but full-grown men of twenty years and upwards were enlisted as soldiers; but the simple fact is, that in the present prosperous condition of the labouring classes, a military career does not offer sufficient advantages to men of that stamp who have already entered upon trades, professions, and other avocations; so that unless higher inducements are set forth, a large proportion of recruits must continue to be furnished from the youths of from eighteen to nineteen years of age, who have not settled down into any fixed mode of occupation, or who have failed in obtaining a livelihood by regular labour.

The report contains one satisfactory statement:—"In 1874 the number of desertions reported amounted to 5,572, while in 1875 their number has fallen to 4,382; a result which may be considered as a proof that the class of men joining the army is improving, or that those serving are more satisfied generally with their position and prospects."

DEPUTATION FROM MANCHESTER TO LORD LYTTON.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

ON Saturday, February 26, a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had an interview with Lord Lytton at Buckland's Hotel Brook Street, London. There were present Mr. Ashworth, President of the Chamber, Mr. Cheetham, Vice-President, Mr. Browning, Secretar[illegible], Sir T. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Birley, M.P., M[illegible] Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P.

Mr. Cheetham stated that they had requested an interview with His Lordship because of their strong interest in India, and with the object of putting him in possession of their views and opinions. He did not know, nor did some of his colleagues, of the deputation a few days before to Lord Salisbury. That deputation devoted themselves to the question of how far the import duty of 5 per cent. on cotton was directly injurious to their interests. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce had advocated free trade for years, and had repeatedly represented to the India Board the inconsistency of maintaining the duty of 10, or as it was now, of 5 per cent. on cotton, and the 3 per cent. on yarns. They had addressed Lord Salisbury on the point, and were indebted to him for being so outspoken and honest in his condemnation of the impost. This was remarkable in a Secretary of State. As they considered that the 5 per cent. would disappear before long, they did not wish on this occasion to dwell upon it, but would rather draw attention to some features of the country considered as a trading community with them. In 1873-4, £15,100,000 worth of cloth and £2,600,000 of yarns was all the cotton material they sent to a people estimated at 220 or 240 millions, clothed mainly in cotton. This amounted to only 16d per head per annum. It was astounding that having had that country more than a hundred years we had not more thoroughly kept up our character as merchant adventurers. Had we done so, the development of the industry of the Indian people and our mercantile interests ought to have risen beyond £32,593,000 per year; £17,500,000 being in cotton, £1,000,000 in machinery, and the rest bitter beer, wine, and luxuries for the white tribe of people living in that country. It was not surprising, therefore, that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce should often be knocking at the doors of the India Office asking—"What are you doing that you do not further develope the interests of the people?" When he was, with Mr. Cheetham, connected with the Cotton Supply Association, they endeavoured to persuade the Government of the day to promote the cultivation of the soil in India. Supposing the working part of the people to be only one-fourth part of the 200 millions, they might, by getting only 10s. per annum more, make a very large income in the way of increasing traffic, and their own wealth, and thereby, the powers of taxation on the part of the Government. But no Govern[illegible]t could very much increase the taxation in [illegible]ople so poor. (Lord Lytton—Quite so.) They [illegible]erefore wished to impress upon His Lordship the importance of encouraging the industries of the people, and they believed that the 5 per cent. did check that freedom of intercourse which would extend the industry of the people and the commerce of England. The down trodden race of India had been very much depressed by our European intercourse. They never forgot that they were a conquered people, but if they were better used by the European people who went amongst them they would have more confidence in expending their own means. Under their own rulers they had their treasure and they did so still under our Government. They put it out of sight so that it might not fall into the hands of the Government. During the cotton famine, the Cotton Supply Association were greatly struck by the fact that, although they sent out fructifying material and impliments of various kinds, they could rarely get the ryots to make anything of their own. Thus they remained as they always had been with few wants. They were not oppressed by the Government taxes, which were admirably settled for 21 years at a valuation, and therefore like a man with a lease they knew what they had to pay for a long time to come. If then they had confidence they would begin immediately to improve their tenure. But the farm remained much the same as it was when it was in the hands of the grandfather of the present holder, who, being timid and shy, kept to himself whatever he accumulated. This arose from the nature of their relations with the Europeans. Soldiers coming home if asked about the natives, spoke of them as treacherous, lying, and deceitful, but these were the characteristics of a people who were oppressed or insulted. This was not solely owing to the military, for to the disgrace of the Europeans in Bombay, where the Europeans dealt largely with the Parsee who was richer than almost any of them, no native must put his foot inside the Club House. When such an eminent merchant as, say, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, drove up with his carriage and four, anybody could of course come out to him, but he must not go inside. They hailed with satisfaction the visit of the Prince of Wales, for they trusted that as he would go to these Rajas and Princes and sit down with them and partake of their hospitality, this line of demarcation would be broken down between the black man and the white man, so that the white man would no longer think himself a superior being. Because one man was white and the other man black, the latter must not go into the household of the white man; but the Prince of Wales would break that down. By increasing our intercourse with the natives we should induce them to invest their money in the improvement of the soil; and unless the soil was improved we had no source of increasing our commerce with their's. The *Times*, commenting on the deputation to Lord Salisbury in an article of Indian prompting—the writer looking from the Indian point of view and taking a very one-sided view of the case, made out, as many of the Indian papers did, that Manchester was a selfish individual disposed to screw something out of India. Now, the fact was that if they bought cotton they paid for it; and if their goods were bought they expected to be paid. The more they increase their intercourse with India the better it would be. When it was said that they wished the 5 per cent. duty to be taken off solely for the benefit of Manchester, their reply was: "You wish to keep on the 5 per cent. and to tax 200 millions of people to that extent on their clothing, for the benefit of the 1,000 investors in mills and the less than 10 000 people they employ." The result of keeping up a protective interest of this character would be an increase of vested interests which would eventually have to be bought off at something like 20 years' purchase. (Lord Lytton—Quite so). He had stated thus much because he did not like it to be supposed that Manchester selfishly wished to injure India. They maintained that the impost injured both sides. A writer in the *Times* said the investments in the mills in India was by natives; but this was not so. They were supported by English capital and skill, and conducted by Englishmen. Some of them were in the names of Indian people, but the shares were generally held by Englishmen; and undoubtedly all the machinery came from England.

Lord Lytton—Are you aware how far the Bombay mills are in native hands?

Mr. Ashworth replied that he knew one was held by an Indian firm, but still the bulk of the capital came from England.

Mr. Bright—The lists of these mills are not all come-at-able.

Mr. Ashworth added that all they could see was who managed the mills, and the matter was in such a small compass that they could name the manager of every mill. They did not fear fair competition, for then it would come to a neck and neck race as to who could produce the cheapest goods.

Mr. Cheetham, addressing His Lordship, said they had been in the habit of interesting a new Viceroy in their proceedings, and he hope[illegible] Lordship would not carry away an im[illegible]ssion that in Lancashire they were alway[illegible]ting in some low, selfish way, seeking their own advantage and disregarding the interests of the Empire. This was an altogether mistaken opinion, and he was sorry to say that it was fomented, not by the natives of India, but by our own countrymen, especially those residing in Bombay. In regard to the duties, Lord Salisbury had spoken of the smallness of income. He was one of those who had regretted the abandonment of the income tax, for he thought that with a little time it would have brought in sufficient income to meet this difficulty. They did not object to the removal of the duty by degrees, for that would be more favourable than taking it off at one blow to merchants who might have stocks out in India. They, however, wanted a commencement to be made at once. As it was a difficult thing to put a tax on India, their only remedy was to look to expenditure, and as Chairman of the Cotton Supply Association his attention had been drawn to extravagance in that respect. He found, for instance, that barracks were built in unhealthy positions so that the money spent upon them was thrown away. His Lordship would have power to correct this, for military men never thought of money and must be looked after. They had to complain of the *octroi* duties which in some municipalities amounted to seven per cent. which had to be added to the five per cent. at Bombay. Now, these gentlemen who had erected mills in India were favoured by the Government who allowed all machinery and steam engines to enter free of duty; while the mills had obtained five per cent. against English cloth, which was a tax upon the consumer. So that if there was any selfishness it was on the part of the proprietors in India. He hoped His Lordship would be able to act very early on the views of Lord Salisbury. The operative classes in Lancashire were entering very fully into the question; for it had been found, a few years ago, that of every 1s. which they were paid 9d. came from India. He would have to answer questions. Previous to the operations of the Cotton Supply Association the export of India was 300,000 bales of cotton. The American Civil War raised the price of cotton and with the assistance of the Government the ryots being stimulated in their cultivation of cotton, the trade had been raised to from £12,000,000 or £15 000,000, the employment of the ryots over a large portion of the Presidency of Bombay being of course largely increased. This trade merely needed extension. It was a mistake to speak of India as an important manufacturing country. It was to the soil that India must look for its prosperity. The Collectors might give great assistance in regard to the introduction of better instruments of agriculture and encourage the occupation of waste land, and so stimulate the cultivation of cotton. For its cultivation they required a special climate and a large population. The cultivation of jute had been much increased, and he had been told by a merchant engaged in the importation of wheat from Kurrachee that coming throuh the Canal it could be brought safely to England, and that there might undoubtedly be a very extensive importation of wheat from India, only the Government should assist in the distribution of improved seed. His Lordship's predecessors had always asked why they as individuals did not do it. But it would be folly to send out Englishmen for the purpose who were not acquainted with the native languages, when we had in every district a most intelligent Commissioner who could take an interest naturally in the pursuits of the natives and give them the greatest assistance. The revenue from the land tax was more than 20 millions, and there was no reason why it should not be greatly increased by extended cultivation of the land.

Lord Lytton—Of course the revenue could only be gradually increased, because it is tied up for a time.

Mr. Cheetham replied that at the end of that time a new valuation would take place. He was however speaking of the cultivation of waste lands, by which an increase of revenue might be obtained. The real source of the wealth of India must be the elevation of the ryots and the masses, and that could only be done by encouraging the employments in which they were engaged. They were most advantageously engaged in the cultivation of the land, and by stimulating the production of any article which could come to this country they opened out further employment. It was vain to rely upon any special manufacture, for the people were not well cut out for that. Of course to some extent that could be done, though he apprehended that the introduction of mills would gradually destroy the native land manufacture which had generally been calculated at half a million bales annually. He had no doubt that the Manchester manufacturers in fair competition with those mills could maintain their ground. All they wanted was free trade for their capital and industry. He trusted that His Lordship would second the opinions of Lord Salisbury, and would endeavour to introduce more intelligent views into the administration of the country. He feared that some of our old Indian men held old fashioned notions and narrow ideas, and wanted some one amongst them like His Lordship with broader and wider views of the world. They heartily wished him success in the great task he had undertaken.

Mr. [illegible]orth stated that the production of India i[illegible] cotton had risen from £3,000,000 or 4,000[illegible]t the time when the Cotton Supply Associa[illegible] was formed to £13,200,000 by the last ret[illegible]; and he considered the Association deserved [illegible]e credit of this improvement.

Lord Lytton—I gather that the raw cotton has considerably improved of late years.

Mr. Cheetham—Oh, yes.

Lord Lytton—And has every prospect of improving.

Mr. Cheetham feared that since the Cotton Supply Association closed its operations some of the instrumentalities which they approved had been lost sight of. Perhaps His Lordship would see what the Agricultural Department was doing. It would probably want some stimulant. Many strong remonstrations had been received from India at the cessation of the labours of the Cotton Supply Association from no less a person than Sir Bartle Frere.

Mr. Ashworth stated that the export of indigo had increased in ten years from £1,700 000 to £3 500,000; the export of rice from £4,000,000 to £5,500,000; and of raw jute from £1,500,000 to £3,043 000. These were new articles of industry which must be very beneficial to India. In conformation of Mr. Cheetham's observations in regard to wheat he might state that when the Association sent out seed to three of their own agents, the first consideration of the timid, gentle ryot was, "If I grow this new seed, and it fails, I shall lose by it; if it succeeds perhaps I may be highly taxed." It was evident that these impoverished people required much encouragement in regard to new industries.

Mr. Birley thought that some advantage might be gained by putting the Agricultural Department in India in communication with the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester or other towns taking a great interest in the development of the resources of India. They had done a great deal already and would be very glad to lend their assistance in disabusing the Indian mind of the idea that England was in antagonism to them. No part of the world had done more to benefit India both in exports and imports than Lancashire.

Lord Lytton said this suggestion appeared to be a very practical one.

Sir T. Bazley remark[illegible] that the Public Works of India required great [illegible]ttention, and both for the purposes of comm[illegible]ication and irrigation, water, which had been [illegible]ell described as "the wealth of India," was [illegible]nvaluable. Without the administration of eq[illegible]l and just laws the prosperity of the people [illegible]uld not be promoted, but with the removal [illegible] some few remains of oppression greater prosperity could be developed. It was desirable that more should be done in the direction of destroying wild beasts, which were to be found [illegible]he most fertile parts of the country. The [illegible] day the Prince of Wales bravely killed in [illegible]t time half a dozen tigers. He hoped the ti[illegible] would come when the land would be better employed than in the support of these animals. A striking instance of success in a new industry was found in the Himalaya tea, which in about a quarter of a century had been able to compete with China.

Lord Lytton, in reply to these and various other observations, said—I can assure you Sir Thomas Bazley, that it has been of the very greatest advantage to me, which I fully appreciate, to have had this opportunity of hearing from you the views and opinions of representatives of so many English interests in their connection with that great English dependency to which I am going. I have listened with the greatest and most particular attention to the expression of those opinions, and I am bound to say I do not think views and opinions could have been more moderately or more persuasively expressed than they have been by the members of this deputation. You will not of course expect from me any detailed reply upon the very important questions to which you have very considerately called my attention. On one of those questions the policy of Her Majesty's Government has been most distinctly, repeatedly, emphatically, and honestly declared by the Secretary of State for India; I mean on the question of the cotton goods. I am sure we must all feel perfect faith in the sincerity and sympathy of those declarations, which have recorded what I may fairly call the fearless recognition on the part of Lord Salisbury of the impossibility practically of regarding as a permanent and unalterable source of Indian revenue those duties which, though levied ostensibly for revenue purposes, are undoubtedly in their effect as regards a branch of native manufacture—which I confess appears to me to be already favoured by natural advantages—protective and I have no doubt prohibitive as regards the same production of English manufactures. I am glad Sir T. Bazley alluded to the deputation which waited on Lord Salisbury the other day, because, if I rightly understand the policy of Her Majesty's Government on that subject I must say I do not think it deserves to be called dictatorial. I do not see that there is anything dictatorial in the English Government saying to the Indian Government, or in the Secretary of State saying to the Viceroy, "We are joint guardians of a common interest, and we are of opinion that Indian interests must suffer in the long run if they are systematically regarded and treated not merely as apart from but as antagonistic to English interests; and therefore we ask you to consider with us the possibility of reducing at the earliest possible opportunity these cotton duties, and of reducing them in such a way as to provide if possible for their gradual but ultimate extinction. But of course in saying this we do not suggest, much less dictate to you, the Government of India, when that opportunity shall be, or what is the best and most convenient way of taking this step. These are questions which we leave to your discretion, fully recognising the difficulties of your situation and the paramount and primary obligation of every Indian Government to make the two ends meet, and avoid deficit, debt, and fresh taxation." I must say I do not think that is an unreasonable request for the English Government to address to the Indian Government. So far as I am personally concerned, I most frankly accept that point of departure for any future revision of the Indian tariff. But I am sure I need hardly ask you in recognising the principles represented here by you to recognise also the great difficulties which surround every step that at all appears to involve the possibility of even a temporary derangement between income and expenditure in India. I heard a friend, to whom I was speaking a few days ago, liken the Indian Government to Guliver tied down by the Lilliputians. It is apparently a great and despotic power, but its exercise of that power is contracted i[illegible]ll directions. The proverb reminds us that "[illegible] Fernando cannot do more than a man can do[illegible]d that "a cat has only got its skin." I am a[illegible]hat at present the Indian revenue is a very [illegible]t, and a very shy cat, and a cat whose skin [illegible] bear very much stretching. The Govern[illegible] India is charged with an extremely difficult task, as it seems to me, because it has to provide for the necessary cost of the maintenance of European state out of the meagre resources of an Asiatic revenue and the natural growth of that revenue, although promising, is certainly very slow, while every great department of the Indian Government is continually putting to it the old highwayman's "Your money or your life!" It has to face that question every day. It must pay or stop. That is the eternal fact of its position, and that is the problem—how it is to pay. I am afraid there are many considerations which will make the solution of that problem more and more difficult. India, as Mr. Cheetham truly said, in spite of its great territories, is a poor country, a country which is poor because the people are poor. About a third of the whole Indian revenue is now spent in England, and I fear that is a proportion which is increasing rather than otherwise. There is another fact. The value of the merchandise exported from India greatly exceeds the Indian imports, and the quantity of treasure annually imported into India during the last five years has been steadily declining. Of course this affects the value of silver injuriously, and the price of silver has been so much depreciated by various recent circumstances that at the present moment the Indian Government loses about 3d. on every rupee in the very heavy remittances it makes to England. And these remittances are getting heavier and heavier. They must do so from various reasons. In 1837 I found, looking into these facts the other day, that the amount of these sums required by the home treasury on behalf of India amounted to only £2,500,000. In the present year they are estimated at £15,000,000. One of the causes of that increase no doubt is the expenditure in India of about £2,000,000 of capital provided from Europe by the railway companies. But so long as that expenditure was in progress the sums required for it were deposited by the railway companies in the home treasury. Now the amount of these deposits has fallen below the amount of the withdrawals, and henceforward we must reckon on making remittances from India to England without the assistance of the railway companies. That is one difficulty. Then the famine has bequeathed to the debt which India pays in England an addition of about £5,000,000; and in consequence of the mutiny the whole charges on behalf of military expenses for re-organisation of the European army in India appear to me, in spite of every effort of restraint, to have a tendency to increase rather than to diminish. I do not think that is a very agreeable situation. I do not think one must live too much in a fool's paradise about surpluses which are, I fear, more or less book-keeping surpluses. The Indian Government must above everything else pay its way and make both ends meet. Mr. Cheetham and Sir Thomas Bazley both alluded to a consideration which I confess has very much occupied and interested me, and that is the possibility of encouraging native investments. I have very much considered the results of the small loans in France. You have more or less in France to deal with a similar state of things. You had in France a peasant proprietary more independent, more thriving, more industrious perhaps, more hard working, and with savings larger, but up to a recent period they were buried, and were so much dead capital. By these small subscriptions this capital has been mobilised, and has enormously increased the wealth of France. I have no doubt we have a similar situation in India, and I think it is a prospect to be very much studied. But, of course, that is a slow means of giving elasticity to the revenue, and the revenue by its natural growth increases so slowly that you cannot reckon upon it to heal very rapidly any breach you make in income. The difficulty of the cotton duties appears to be this: They are estimated at £900,000, about half the Customs revenue. I need not remind you that the question of diminishing that revenue has been recently dealt with by my predecessor. I find that situation when I go there. If, however, you diminish largely and rapidly one item of revenue by a reduction of taxation in one direction, the question arises whether you can replace it with taxation in another direction. I do not presume to remind you of all these facts with a view of for one moment qualifying the principle you have represented or my frank acceptance of it, but simply to bespeak your indulgence for the difficulties which I anticipate in carrying out that principle. Sir T. Bazley has said that the final word upon these duties is that they are condemned. I accept most frankly that position. But I look upon Indian finance with so much apprehension—it seems to me fraught with so many tremendous problems. There is hardly a source of Indian revenue, as I think, that political economy would quite approve of if there were a choice. For instance, there are the *octroi* duties, which have been mentioned. These are decidedly objectionable in theory. But then the Indians tell me that they are regarded as a source of municipal revenue, and that they press very little upon the people; that they are not much felt, and are probably a more popular tax than any other which could be devised for the same purpose. And though it is undoubtedly true that if you add the *octroi* duty which is paid on imported cottons to the duty which those cottons pay at the port they are heavily handicapped, still it is fair to remember that the *octroi* duties are not differential as regards cottons except in those towns which are actually the seats of native manufacture. They are not transit duties, but are levied on the actual consumption of goods within certain circumscribed limits of townships where they are assessed; and I believe the reason why these *octroi* duties not long ago were imposed upon cotton goods was that representations were made to the Government that if you are to have *octroi* duties at all they must be equally assessed upon rich and poor, and that the acceptation of that principle involved the subjection of cotton goods to these *octroi* duties. I can only repeat that I merely venture to remind you of these facts with the view of bespeaking your indulgence for my own efforts in dealing with all these questions, which are of course so new to me. I cannot thank you enough for the trouble you have taken in so kindly giving me an opportunity of talking them over with you. I shall lay very much to heart and bear in mind, I think, every one of the valuable suggestions and observations which you have been so kind as to make to me, and I am most grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me of hearing them.

Mr. Jacob Bright said there were two ways of making "both ends meet;" one by increasing income, and the other by reducing expenditure. All Governments had too great a tendency to increase expenditure unless there were some countervailing influence. In England and other countries with parliaments there were often very strong influences in the opposite direction; but in India, where there was not much influence of that sort, it was extremely likely that a tendency towards growth of expense existed which was not justifiable, and which might be corrected by a strong will.

Lord Lytton was fully impressed with this fact.

Mr. Bright hoped His Lordship would find it possible to make a change in that respect, and so far to reduce expenditure as might have the effect of giving the people relief with regard to taxation.

Lord Lytton replied that one of the great difficulties of the Indian Government arose from the fact that the departments were always, like the daughter of the horse leech, crying "Give, give," but an inducement to resist temptations to expenditure was found in the dire and terrible necessity of the situation, with which no Government could consciously trifle, for they were living on the edge of a knife financially, and had no provision for a day of need, although such a day must always be regarded as at hand. He believed there had been very wasteful expenditure on public works. Still, it must be remembered that we had to keep up the efficiency of our services in India.

The interview was then brought to a close, having lasted an hour and a half.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIER STATUE.

THE statue which has been erected by public subscription to commemorate the widely extended philanthropy of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, has recently been placed in its permanent position in the Convocation Hall of the University, where the formal ceremony of unveiling was performed yesterday evening by the Hon. James Gibbs. The statue is of pure white marble, and is the work of Mr. Thomas Woolner. The effigy represents a much younger looking man than those who have known the original of late years will remember him, having been executed from a photograph of Sir Cowasjee, taken when he was in the prime of life. The position of the statue is on the left hand side of the entrance door, and the worthy Knight is represented standing erect, with his hands crossed in front, and facing straight the hall. The figure is clothed in the Parsee ceremonial full dress, viz:—a plain white gown with band and tall hat. This is the first statue that has been placed in the hall, and looks,—not out of place, but a trifle peculiar in its solitary position. The appearance of the hall would be greatly enhanced by a corresponding figure on the other side, and all round are favourable positions in which monuments of many prominent Bombay citizens, past and present, may be placed, to the honour of the town, and with the effect of greatly enhancing the beauty of the already very handsome building in which Convocations of our University are held.

A large number of people assembled to witness the ceremony, including the leading representatives of almost every section of the community, with the exception of the native ladies. The absence of Parsee ladies was conspicuous, because they are in the habit of attending interesting public ceremonies, and it might fairly have been supposed that an occasion of honouring one of the chief members of their countrymen would have had exceptional attractions for them. Mrs. Gibbs accompanied the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, and among the gentlemen present were the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Major General Kennedy, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Pudamjee Pestonjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Hurridas, Mr. David Sassoon, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Lang, Mr. Maclean, Dr. Cook, Mr. Martin Wood, the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Hormusjee Wadia, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Hormusjee Wadia, Mr. Nana Morojee and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee made the following statement:—

HONOURABLE SIR,—By desire of the President and members of the Committee of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Statue Fund, I beg to state, for the information of the ladies and gentlemen who have met here this day to do honour to one of our most philanthropic and distinguished citizens, the circumstances under which the movement for raising the statue now to be unveiled, originated. The most conspicuous of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier's princely benefactions have been for the encouragement and advancement of education in this city. This University Hall, the Elphinstone College Building, and the Civil Engineering College at Poona are permanent monuments of the liberal aid he has extended to the cause of education. The Principal, Professors, and Graduates of the Elphinstone College therefore desired to mark, in some special manner, their sense of Sir Cowasjee's benefactions which bore close relation to themselves, and they resolved to place a marble bust in the Elphinstone College at their own cost. On this fact coming to the knowledge of the friends and admirers of Sir Cowasjee who are, as we all know not few, they thought that the public generally would be glad to take up the question of raising a statue to Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, whose charities and benefactions had not been confined to any one particular object, but freely extended far and wide, and to all institutions without distinction of caste, colour, or creed. Mr. Chatfield, the present Director of Public Instruction, who was then Principal of the Elphinstone College, was communicated with, and it was resolved to merge the project first referred to into a general movement to do honour to Sir Cowasjee. Most of the influential members of the community of this city willingly consented to co-operate in this movement in view to mark, in a fitting manner, the great benefits which Sir Cowasjee had conferred upon Bombay and other parts of this Presidency. A meeting was accordingly convened on the 11th of October 1871, at Mazagon Castle, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, was called to the chair, and a statement of the good works performed by Sir Cowasjee was read to the meeting.

After this statement was read to the meeting, the general desire of the gentlemen present appeared to be in favour of erecting in Bombay a statue of Sir Cowasjee, and on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs it was unanimously resolved, "that the memorandum before the meeting be adopted, and published in the English and Vernacular newspapers, and that subscriptions be invited for the purpose of carrying out the object of this meeting."

This was accordingly done, and so great was the desire in the community to do honour to Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, that subscriptions came in rapidly, and Rupees 27,916-14-4 were collected. Mr. Thomas Woolner, the well-known sculptor, was, as you, Hon'ble Sir, are aware, highly recommended by the Right Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, yourself, and others as an able artist; and the execution of Sir Cowasjee's statue was entrusted to his hands. With what taste, skill, and satisfaction he has executed the task will be seen by us all here to-day. I may state, on behalf of the Committee, that they are highly pleased with the statue. I am also requested by the Committee to take this opportunity to thank the University authorities for allowing the statue to be placed in this hall which bears Sir Cowasjee's name and than which no better or more suitable place could have been found. It only remains for me now, Hon'ble Sir, to thank you in the name of the President and the Committee of the Statue Fund for the great interest you have, from the commencement, taken in connection with this statue, and to request you now to unveil it. At the same time, I beg to inform you, that as the oldest European friend of Sir Cowasjee now in Bombay, it will greatly gratify that gentleman to know that his statue has been unveiled by your hands.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, in reply, said—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, ladies and gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to accede to the kind wish of my old friend Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, to unveil the statue, which has been erected by his friends, native and European, to mark their high appreciation of his character as a philanthropist and as a citizen. As you observed, Sir, Sir Cowasjee Jehangier's charities are known far beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency. They have been extended to all creeds and all castes, European and Asiatic. The starving cultivator of India and of Persia; the distressed workmen of England; the sick and the afflicted of all nations; the wounded and the prisoners in the Franco-German war, have all received the benefits of this Catholic charity. (Applause.) Education and science have received from him large grants and there is hardly a class which has not received benefits—often unsolicited,—from his liberal hand. It fell to my lot, some few years ago, to present to Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, an address which was signed by upwards of 2,000 of his fellow citizens, congratulating him on the honour Her Majesty had just conferred on him of Knighthood. (Hear, hear.) At that time, I had an opportunity of expatiating more fully than is necessary this evening on his charity and good works; and I had also the pleasure of bringing before the public another phase of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier's character—one which was forgotten by many, and unknown, perhaps, to most, viz.:—that at one time, shortly after a great trouble in this country, Sir Cowasjee came forward and assisted the State, in a marked manner at a time when great tact and care were required to prevent that new impost the Income Tax not only from becoming unpopular, but to prevent it working in a hard and unfair manner on the people. I had the honour of being President of that Commission, and I can say with truth and sincerity that to the great knowledge of the mercantile community, to the sound common-sense, and the undeviating loyalty of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, the Government were deeply indebted for the success which attended the labours of that Commission. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, I am glad that on the present occasion there is such a numerous assembly present, because though, by dispensation of Providence, he is unable to attend here himself, or even to take part in the ordinary work of this city, Sir Cowasjee will find that he is not forgotten, and from his bed of sickness and of pain he will learn that his statue has been unveiled in the presence of a large number and a distinguished portion of the community, native and European, of this great city. (Applause.) I have now, Sir, much pleasure in acceding to the wish of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, and I will proceed to unveil the statue.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs then walked to the other end of the hall and formally unveiled the statue, amid the hearty cheers of those present.

This concluded the ceremony, and the public were left to inspect and admire the statue at their pleasure.

THE STRATHCLYDE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE Board of Trade have postponed the official inquiry into the sinking of the Strathclyde until the criminal charge against the master of the Franconia has been disposed of. The master has surrendered himself, and has been admitted to bail. The inquest on the bodies of the three persons who were picked up by the Queen of Nations is going on at Poplar. Much of the evidence has been substantially a repetition of that given at the other inquest All the witnesses from the crew and passengers of the Strathclyde agree that nothing was done by the Franconia to prevent the collision, or to save life after it had taken place. On the other hand, Edward Heinrich Meyer, the chief officer of the Franconia, who was not examined at the first inquest, stated that the Strathclyde crossed the Franconia's course, and the captain of the latter ship, fearing a collision, had the engines reversed, and ordered the helm to be put hard a-port, a manœuvre which the witness admitted had the effect of bringing the ship towards the Strathclyde. Had the captain ported the helm when half a mile off the Strathclyde, no collision could have taken place. The witness also stated that orders were given to lower the boats, and that the crew helped him to cut away the covers, but he was then told to go below to see if the ship was admitting water. Three boats were, he said, partly lowered. The pilot on board the Franconia stated that the boats were being cleared away when the mate of the Strathclyde "behaved more like a lunatic than a sailor, and frightened all the crew." On being cross-examined this witness admitted he saw the Strathclyde sink, and that he did not think anything about the people who were drowning. He said that if the Franconia's boats had been lowered perhaps they might have saved some lives, but they thought on board the vessel was making water. In reply to the jury the witness said the idea of partially lowering the boats was for the purpose of saving their own lives, and not for assisting the people of the Strathclyde. The directors of the Dover National Sailors' Home investigated on Saturday the alleged delay of the Dover lifeboat in proceeding to the scene of the wreck of the Strathclyde, and the local secretary was exonerated from all blame. On Sunday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a small steamer, the Harlingen, Captain Holmes, from London to Rouen, with a general cargo, struck on the masts of the Strathclyde, and sank in about a quarter of an hour. The crew, eleven in number, were saved in their own boats and landed at Dover.

Letters from Berlin state that the Strathclyde disaster threatens to give rise in Germany to some fresh soreness of feeling against England. The majority of German newspapers refuse to admit that the German vessel could have been in the wrong, and "Eye-witnesses" on board the Franconia are stated to have done their best to prejudice German opinion in favour of the German vessel. It is probably in consequence of these statements that the following notice has been published in the *Official Gazette* of the German Empire:—"A complete elucidation and establishment of the facts in connection with this disaster will only be obtained by the Board of Trade inquiry, through an impartial consideration of the facts of the case, and a just discrimination between culpability and accidental misfortune. The German seamen who were on board the Franconia have not asked for the assistance of the Imperial authorities at the investigation before the British authorities; nevertheless, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has ordered the head of the Consulate-General in London to be present at the inquiry, and he will not only be of service to the parties concerned, but through his report, taken in conjunction with the judicial proceedings and verdict, a sure basis may be obtained for a correct judgment of the catastrophe in Germany" In a subsequent issue the *Official Journal* states that the British authorities have most willingly acceded to the request of the German Government that it should be permitted to depute a member of the German Consulate-General to be present at the Board of Trade inquiry.

BOMBAY.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Rustomjee Dorabjee was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McDermott, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with illicitly selling spirituous liquors by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced, he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th March 1876 was Rs. 43 68,187; add silver received during the week Rs. 1,83,729. The sum of 3,00,006 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 42,51,910. There is in addition 13,42,590 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

DR. DA CUNHA.—Dr. Gerson da Cunha, we learn by the mail which arrived yesterday, was on 12th Feb. last elected a corresponding member of the Adriatic Society of Natural Sciences of Trieste—an honour which is very sparingly bestowed by that learned Society, as we see by a list of its members that there are only three such members outside the country. Dr. daCunha has on several occasions contributed valuable papers on scientific subjects, more especially on archæology, and has well earned the honour which has just been conferred on him.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st March, was 649, being 33 less than in the preceding week, 265 more than the total of the week ending 23rd March 1875, and 282 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 233 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 279, or 49 less than last week, against 5 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 39 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 50·03.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mount Road, in the premises of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, on view of the body of Tookaram Buggajee. Deceased was a labourer, about nineteen years of age, engaged in digging a trench by the side of a parapet wall of a tank in the compound of the said mills and had gone down to the depth of six feet, when suddenly, a portion of the parapet wall gave way and fell on him fracturing his skull which caused almost an instantaneous death. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull the result of the portion of a wall having accidentally fallen on him."

A SUIT AGAINST THE TRUSTEES.—Mr. J. A. Shepherd's application for an injunction against the Port Trustees of Bombay, in order to restrain them from publishing and continuing on their records certain resolutions defamatory of him, was heard again at the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Green. A rule *nisi* had been granted on the 2nd inst., which became practically useless as the resolutions had been forwarded to Government before the rule was served upon the Port Trustees. The summons was then amended, and Mr. Gill yesterday applied for an injunction requiring the Trustees to expunge the resolutions from their records, or if that could not be done, to add another rescinding them. Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the Trustees, was hard against the application; but had not finished his argument when the Court rose after 5 P. M. We shall give a full report to morrow.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.—A Hindoo ghorawalla, named Pandawnee Bagun, attached to the Fire Brigade, was yesterday fined Rs. 50, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty on a charge of gross cruelty to one of the horses belonging to the Fire Brigade. The circumstances of this case are briefly these. The defendant who is a horsekeeper in charge of the horses at the Fire Brigade station at Mandvie was sitting at the stables at that station when he noticed the horse in question rub its neck up against the side wall of the stable. He (the horsekeeper) instead of rising from his seat and chastising the horse in a proper manner, took up a large stone of a pound or two in weight and aimed it at the horse's head, and in doing so the poor horse was struck in the eye with such force that it completely destroyed the eye and rendered the animal blind for life.

Holloway's Pills.—The Female's Friend.—The wonderful cures effected by these Pills have alone enabled them to withstand the keenest opposition for years. They are valued at the humblest hearths as well as in the houses of comfort and wealth. Holloway's Pills work a thorough purification of the whole system without disordering, weakening, or otherwise interfering with the natural action of any organ. They are admitted to be the best restorers of appetite, strength, and perfect health to the most delicate constitution. They give colour and freshness to the face, and by their gentle alterative properties eradicate from the system the germs of complaints which, by the retention of humours, consign tens of thousands of female, annually to an early grave, who might, by the use of these Pills be spared to their families and friends.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital, from Wednesday morning to yesterday morning, was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 33 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 5 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 34 under treatment, 2 admissions, 2 discharged and 1 death.

The number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 38, of whom 28 were Hindoos, 8 Mahomedans and 2 Parsees. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Colaba, 1; Fort, 2; Esplanade, 2; Mar[illegible]; carry, 5; Dhobie [illegible] 3; Mandvie, 5; Chuckla, 1; Oomer- Talao, 2; Coombar[illegible]lao, 1; Bhooleshwar, 1; Kharra [illegible] 2; Mazagon, 1; Tar[illegible], 3; Khetwady, 3; Girgaum, [illegible]ee, 1; Camateepoora, 4; and Worlee, 1.

FREEMASONS' NAO[illegible]Z FESTIVAL.

IN honour of the Jamshedi Naoroz, [illegible] occurs on the 21st of each year, the Parsee Freemasons [illegible] held a festival on Wednesday evening last at th[illegible] Hall, Mazagon. As in former years, it was [illegible] under the auspices of Lodges "Rising Star of Western [illegible]," "Rising Sun," "Eastern Star," and "Cyrus," th[illegible] Parsee Lodges now working in Bombay under the [illegible] Constitutions. The arrangements for the occasion had been made by a committee, with a board of stewards acting under their orders. The entrance and the long winding passage to the hall were illuminated with pyramids of tumbler lights. The celebration of the festival commenced at 6 P. M. with prayer, which was followed by a hymn in the Hindustanee language. The next part of the programme was an instructive discourse by Mr. K. R. Cama on the cognate doctrines of Freemasonry and Zoroastrianism, and on the desirability of Zoroastrians becoming Freemasons as widely as could be. Mr. Cama tried to show by illustrations that certain Masonic tenets were analogous to those of the Zoroastrian religion, and argued that either Freemasonry had borrowed them of Zoroastrianism, or *vice versa*. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cama for his interesting lecture. At 8 o'clock, about sixty European and native brethren adjourned to a splendid banquet, at which several toasts were drunk. After dinner an entertainment consisting of English and native music was provided, all the singers being Masons. Ample refreshments were also provided which the brethren enjoyed till a late hour.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, the Court of Petty Sessions, composed of the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C.P. Cooper, as Chairman, Lieut. Brebner, the Shipping Master of this port, and Dadoba Pandoorung, Esq., as members of the said Court, re-assembled at the Fort Police Court, when the following judgment was delivered by the Court in the matter of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy's appeal against the assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of certain property at Kitchen Garden Lane for the year 1875:—

This was an appeal by Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy against the assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of certain property at Kitchen Garden Lane for the year 1875.

Mr. Fletcher, on behalf of the appellant, contended that the Municipal Commissioner was not entitled under the Act to assess the amount of owners' rates leviable on the property by calculating them on the yearly rent which Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy was paying to his landlord under a certain lease, on which he holds the property, but that the assessment should be calculated on the annual rent which he (Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy) receives from his sub-tenants which represents the annual value according to the right construction to be put on sections 69, 70 and 71 of the Act. That Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy as owner could only be assessed on the rent he actually received, and not on the rent he, as tenant, paid to his landlord, that until last year Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy had been assessed by the Commissioner on the rent that he received.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, contended that the assessment on the property was correct, as it was assessed on the actual annual rent payable on the property according to the provisions of the Act, that the Court had no power to alter that assessment, that Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy had held himself out to be the owner of the property, and admitted that the assessment was made on the annual rent (allowing for the deductions provided by the Act) paid on the property. That if Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy would admit he was not the owner and mention who was, that the Municipal Commissioner would at once strike out Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy's name and proceed against the person of persons who was or were the owners of the property. That afterwards, with Mr. Fletcher's consent, Mr. Crawford called the attention of the Court to section 68 of the Act.

It appears to us that the assessment made by the Municipal Commissioner is correct, and that he has made a mistake in the name of the person or persons liable to pay the rate. Under section 68 of the Act such assessment cannot be impeached or affected by reason of such a mistake. We think that the Commissioner should at once amend the assessment book, as he has power to do by striking out the name of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy and inserting the name or names of the person or persons who are the owners of the property.

We think if Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy had informed the Commissioner that he was not the owner of the property, that the Commissioner would at once have amended the assessment book. We dismiss the appeal.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 3.)

LORD LYTTON left London at 4-45 on Wednesday, March 1.

The second ballotings, which will complete the elections to the National Assembly, will take place on Sunday next, March 5.

The Carlist war is at an end, and Don Carlos is a fugitive in France.

In the opinion of the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg peace will be speedily restored in the insurgent provinces.

Germany is to be largely represented in the forthcoming exhibition of scientific apparatus to be held in London. Up to the present 260 applicants have been admitted, who will contribute 1,300 instruments. The British Government has afforded every facility for the safe conveyance of the valuable instruments.

A meeting of the directors of the St. Gothard tunnel scheme is being held to-day, March 3.

On Monday, February 28, the debate on the Vanguard in the House of Commons took place. Mr. Goschen's motion for papers connected with the subject was agreed to.

Last night, March 2, the Army Estimates were discussed. The chief features in Mr. Hardy's scheme are the solution of the medical difficulty; the readjustment of the position of the Yeomanry forces, who are to be treated as light cavalry, their adjutants being placed on the same footing as the regular forces; the increases of the strength of the first eighteen regiments under orders for Indian and other foreign service; the increase of 2d. a day to private soldiers in deferred payment; and the increase in the pay of sergeant-majors, corporals, and staff-sergeants.

Major-General Schenck, who has been publicly accused of abusing his position as American Minister in the matter of the Emma Mine, leaves England by the next steamer "to confront his calumniators and to vindicate his reputation." It is generally considered desirable that he should have replied to his assailants on this side of the Atlantic as a preliminary measure.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle announce that the King of Ashantee on Jan. 24 paid another instalment of 500 ounces of gold on account of the indemnity, to Dr. Gouldsbury at Coomassie. The gold was found to be adulterated, and five days were given for it to be replaced by genuine metal.

The enquiry into the loss of the Strathclyde is being conducted at Poplar. One of the crew of the Franconia has said that if the boats of that ship had been lowered several lives would have been saved.

The Leeds Amphitheatre was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, March 2.

A very extraordinary and interesting divorce case has taken place this week. A Mr. Smith, who had taken a great interest in gipsies, and who had written several books about them, had married a gipsy girl named Esmeralda Lock, who subsequently left him to live with the co-respondent Groom—also devoted to the cause of the Zingari. The jury returned a verdict in favour of the petitioner.

On Thursday next the Lord Chief Justice will be presented with the freedom of the City.

Two deputations have waited on the Home Secretary (Mr. Cross) and the President of the Council (the Duke of Richmond) respectively, urging the necessity of State aid to science.

The wife of the Dean of Westminster, Lady Augusta Stanley, is dead.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir George Barrow, Bart; Lady Augusta Stanley; J. J. Bennett, F. R. S.; R. J. Corner, late Chief Justice Brit. Honduras; T. Williams, Com. R. N.; F. Stephens, late Dep. Paymaster Osmanli Irr. Cav.; J. Biggers, late C. E., Madras.

OUR MILITARY FORCES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB 25.

ON the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. J. Holms rose to call attention to the state of our Army. The announcement of another great scheme of Army Organization having been made to Parliament, he said, had induced him to submit to the House two plain and simple propositions which indicated a definite policy in relation to our Military Forces, and would, in his opinion, bring our Army into harmony with our present requirements and modern ideas. The discussion of them moreover, would, he thought, promote a due appreciation of any measure which her Majesty's Government might have to submit. The two propositions to which he would call attention were such as the people at large would perfectly understand. He had submitted them to various large constituencies throughout the country, every one of which gave them a unanimous and most hearty support. These propositions were that our present practice of retaining men in barracks for home service longer than is necessary to make them efficient and thorough soldiers is vicious and immoral; and that, having regard to the efficient defence of the country, it is inexpedient to maintain two rival paid Forces in the United Kingdom. In spite of all the money we might expend upon our Military Forces, the inefficiency and waste which we at present witnessed would continue until, like reasonable people, we put an end to that unseemly rivalry which was carried on in almost unexampled vigour between the recruiting sergeants of the Militia and the recruiting sergeants of the Line. The recruiting sergeants of the Militia seemed determined to enlist every possible man in the country, and they had the advantage of offering a bounty of 10s. to every recruit

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they obtained. Some doubt had been thrown on his figures out of doors, but the objections to them had been made in so general a way that he had no opportunity of correcting them if they were erroneous, which however, he did not admit. Still, in dealing with a question so large and so full of detail, it was almost impossible for any man, however careful, not at times to be misled; and, if the figures he adduced could be shown to be inaccurate, he would be glad to be corrected. Those which he was about to quote were derived from official sources. In November, 1870, certain questions were sent to the commanding officers of Militia in the United Kingdom, and one of them related to the number of recruits they then obtained annually. He took the average in Great Britain only during the three or four years previous to 1870, because the recruiting and training in Ireland were in those years but irregular. Previous to 1870, then, in Great Britain the average number of those recruits was 16,290 each year. The number of privates who went up for training, according to the War Office Returns in March 1870, was 69,995. Taking the four years after 1870—namely, 1871-2-3-4, the number of recruits obtained on the average was 21,030; and the number of privates who attended training in 1874 was 63,857. Therefore, while the recruits obtained after 1870 were 4,700 more than they were before 1870, the number of men who went up for training was 6,000 fewer. In 1872, the measure for the localization of the forces was passed with a clear understanding that it was expressly to benefit the Militia. The desertions from the Militia, taking the years 1869 and 1874 showed a marked and extraordinary increase. The figures he would use were for the United Kingdom The number of deserters advertised for in 1869 was 3,836; in 1874 it was 10,500; and the number was not diminishing, for in 1875 it was 10,800. Of the 688 000 men who appeared for training in 1874, 22,000 were from the Militia Reserve—a force not quite so shifting as the Regular Militia, being engaged for five years at an annual retaining fee. That was the whole outcome of the 21,000 recruits they obtained annually for the Militia. As three-fourths of the officers were amateurs, unacquainted with military affairs, how could it be expected that the men to be led and instructed by them should be such as the country could have confidence in? No doubt, some of those who joined the Militia would not join the Regular Army, but the great mass would do so. During the Crimean War a large body of the Militia went to the Crimea, and during the only time this century when recruiting for the Militia ceased—in 1807, under Mr. Wyndham's Act—the result was highly satisfactory. The Duke of Cambridge stated in June, 1866, before the Royal Commission on Recruiting, that the moment they recruited for the Militia as they did for the Line there was no doubt that the Militia interfered to a great extent with the Army, because many a man who now enlisted for the Militia would go into the Army. The Militia, then, was not a "feeder" for the Army, but exactly the reverse. He now came to his second proposition—viz., that the present practice of retaining men in barracks longer than was required to make them efficient soldiers was vicious and immoral. We now kept infantry soldiers at least six years in barracks, and the cavalry and artillery eight years. We took recruits from 15 and upwards when they were incapable of hard drill, thus filling our barracks with thousands of nurselings not ready for the drill sergeants' hands, and feeding and clothing them for six or eight years, whereas under a sound system we need not keep them in barracks longer than two years. If we obtained a youth of 20, we kept him there for six or eight years instead of two, a thing productive of idleness and mischief, it being patent to all that a long barrack life was pernicious. The best trained troops in Europe were not kept more than two years in barracks. It might be said that the British officer could not turn out a good soldier in two years with the present material, and perhaps he could not: but with good material why could he not do so as quickly and as well as the Prussian officer now did? He read a letter from an experienced British officer, who expressed his belief that 14 months of continuous training at high pressure would make an Englishman a thorough infantry soldier as to the drill and the use of his weapon; while the Cavalry and the Artillery would require a somewhat longer training. Another gentleman, whose connexion with the Army dated from the Crimean War, said officers took little or no part in the real teaching of the men—which in Prussia was considered of great importance—their time being mostly taken up with a number of trivial duties which had nothing to do with their proper business of fighting. Now, he had no doubt English officers, if we gave them the opportunity, would turn out as good soldiers as any other officers in Europe. He was not arguing on a mere theory; the superiority of the Prussian system of administration was practically demonstrated. For every 10,000 men that Prussia obtained annually, she had at the end of seven years an accumulated force of 60,000 between 20 and 27 years of age, and at the end of 12 years 90,000 between 20 and 32 years of age; and during the whole of that time there were never more than from 18,000 to 20 000 men in barracks at once. The principle of the Prussian system was accumulation, while that of ours was dispersion. In the four years following 1871 we had obtained 197,000 men. He ventured to say that only three-fourths of that number, taken under a proper system of administration, would have given us a much larger and better force than we now had. In Prussia, where conscription prevailed, everything possible was done to reduce the evils of barrack life, and why in England should we not make similar efforts in that direction? Our system in respect of morality was as barbarous as it could well be. (Hear, hear.) We were at the present moment keeping 70,000 or 80,000 men in enforced celibacy in barracks while by letting our men go home at the end of two years we should never have more than 40,000 or 50 000 men in barracks at one time. A letter, recently published, gave a striking instance of the evils of our present system. Three or four families, it was stated, were living in one open barrack room, women and girls having to dress and undress in the presence of two or three men, besides their husbands and fathers. Fortunately, in that instance, the Secretary of War had intervened; but it was to be feared that such cases were not infrequent. With regard to short service, he would, no doubt, be told that it was incompatible with our Indian and foreign requirements; but the more that objection was examined, the more fallacious it would be found to be. Both as regarded going out and coming home, the present system of neither long nor short service was pernicious. Regiments or battalions sent out to India were largely composed of men too young or too old, while many of the soldiers on coming home were incapable of doing the hard work required in this country after their Indian experience. To give the men a choice of service would, he believed, be a great encouragement to recruiting. Sir John Burgoyne in 1869 said:—

> "One great difficulty in enlistment for a short period is that it is quite incompatible with the East India and Colonial service, but, perhaps, it might be met by enlisting men expressly for that service. Such a system would perhaps also tend to induce many a valuable recruit to enter the service."

Many working men, indeed, had told him that, no matter what price was offered, they would have nothing to do with military service so long as they were subject to be sent anywhere in time of piece. He had been told that one half of the desertions arose from the circumstance of their being no choice of service, and a case had come under his own notice in which a man who, desiring Indian service, had deserted from his own regiment to enlist in one going to India, and who was now undergoing imprisonment with hard labour in consequence. The man had wanted to exchange, but that privilege had been refused him, for the theory and practice of exchanges were not understood in the case of the common soldier. On the other hand, men were sent to India who did not wish to go. He recently received a letter from one of his constituents, who complained that his son, having been enlisted at the age of 14 years and 11 months, was about to be sent to India at the age of 15 years and 8 months, and that he had vainly tried to obtain his discharge. The recruiting sergeant, according to the boy, had told him not to give his proper age. It was true that this was a onesided statement (hear, hear), and that from inquiries he had made at the War Office it appeared the sergeant denied the boy's story (hear); but the case illustated the evil side of the present system of foreign service. He had had some correspondence with the War Office on the matter, and they said they would get this youth back from India. The father offered to pay £80 to get his son off, but this was refused, it being said that the lad could be bought off, in India. The father of this lad had another son in the Army, who was enlisted at the age of 14, and taken out to India under 17; "but," said the letter he had from this boy's father, "I need not trouble you about him, as his health is so broken down that he is coming home." It would be seen they were sending people to India who were very young and very unwilling to go. Previous to our taking over India, out of 20,000 recruits, only four were under 18 years of age, and these four were discovered to be band boys. This was a question of great importance to India as well as to ourselves. He read an article from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 25th of October last year, which made strong comments on the system which prevailed of sending out boys, who were buried by thousands, and advocating a local Army. This showed the subject was not escaping notice in India. He was not in favour of a local army but he, for one, was prepared to vote for it in preference to the present system. He thought the present system was eminently dishonest towards India. India ought to be allowed to recruit for herself in the recruiting markets of the whole country. Our Indian and Colonial services might be made the most attractive services the world had ever seen. As to the Indian Army it had been greatly improved since the Mutiny. Before that, the proportion of English troops to the Native Army was 42,000, as against 268 000; whereas now there were 60,000 English to 120,000 Native soldiers. The question arose how they were to get their men. They should get them precisely as Cromwell got his men. (A laugh.) Cromwell, said, "I want good soldiers and good men—honest, sober Christians who expect to be used like men." (Hear, hear.) Cromwell placed treatment and terms before everything. They might raise their pay as much as they liked; until they changed their treatment and their terms, it was all no use. In Cromwell's time the agricultural labourer was paid 4s. a week, and the artisan 6s. a week; Cromwell offered 7s., and he had the choice. (Hear.) They had had many changes in the Army lately, and he thought it had become worse and worse. They should begin by securing better men, and if they carried out the plan he proposed, they would not have so many men in barracks as they had at present. As to the cost of obtaining men, any hon. member could calculate it for himself. If they had 40,000 or 50,000 less men in barracks, saving in food, clothing, and pay would be considerable. There would be a saving of £1,200,000 in the abolition of the Militia, and there would be a great reduction in the cost of hospitals and prisons, and in the amount paid in pensions. If they gave to the soldier pay equal to what they paid the police or the commoner class of railway servants, he believed they would have a large profit on the present system. He wished in the next place to say a few words with respect to the amendment which the hon. and gallant General opposite was about to propose. From its wording one might suppose that our barracks were most admirable schools of discipline and morality, and that "sweetness and light" at once descended on any bad character who might enter them. Facts, however, he thought, proved that such an idea was delusive; for the report of the Inspector-General of Military Prisons for 1874 showed that while the average number of our Army at home was during that year 93,000, sentences of Courts-martial had been passed on 9,114, while the minor punishments inflicted by commanding officers were 162,484. In six years the report went on to say, 10,555 men had been discharged as bad characters, and under these circumstances it could, in his opinion, hardly be fairly contested that the barracks of the United Kingdom were good schools of morality and discipline. The gallant Colonel, he might add, went on to state that the fact of our having varied forces tended to utilize for military service a larger proportion of the population than would otherwise be found available, but he had entirely left out of sight the Reserve, which was the force to which the nations of Europe were mainly looking to year after year. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman, having thanking the House for the patience with which it had listened to him, concluded by moving—

> "That, in the opinion of this House, the present condition of the British Army is most unsatisfactory and its cost extravagant; that our present practice of retaining men in barracks for Home service longer than is necessary to make them efficient and thorough soldiers is vicious and immoral; and that, having regard to the efficient defence of the country, it is inexpedient to maintain two rival paid forces in the United Kingdom."

General Shute strongly opposed both branches of the Resolution, maintaining that the admirable regimental discipline enforced in the barrack-rooms of the Army has tended to reform the intemperate and immoral characters who may join the Army. Two years were not sufficient to form habits of discipline, and he emphatically denied that the discipline of the Prussian Army was equal to ours. He deprecated the abolition of any one of our different Services, believing that we thus got the services of many men who would not join the Army; and with regard to the Militia he asserted that in times of emergency it had always stood the country in good stead.

Sir R. Gilpin defended the Militia against Mr. Holms's depreciatory remarks, quoting the Duke of Wellington's eulogium and the good service it had done in the Crimea, and warned Mr. Hardy not to give too ready an ear to "quacks."

Mr. Pease referred to the Military Prisons Report, inferring from the large percentage of punishments that the moral condition is unsatisfactory.

Sir W. Barttelot was of opinion that Mr. Holms had entirely failed to prove either of his propositions. He disapproved entirely the proposal to abolish the Militia, and, diverging into a discussion of Mr. Hardy's policy, he warmly commended the proposal to raise the pay of the non-commissioned officers, and to establish Deferred Pay.

Mr. Price defended the Militia. Mr. Anderson, also, though he thought it capable of many improvements, objected to its abolition. Sir H. Havelock showed the inapplicability of any comparison between the English and Prussian systems, and Sir William Fraser deprecated remarks which might spread the impression that a soldier's career was unworthy of a respectable man

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman dissented from Mr. Holms's motion, maintaining that all the returns showed the Army to be improving. Two years' service he thought quite inadequate, and the Militia he held to be a valuable auxiliary to and feeder for the Regular Army.

Sir G. Campbell was apprehensive that in this matter great injustice might be done to India. Both sides of the House had agreed to accept the short service system, with a large Reserve behind it on the Continental plan. From a purely English point of view, no doubt that was the proper system to adopt; but we were in a different position from the Continental States, because we had to supply the necessities of our vast Empire in India. (Hear, hear.) He thought the question of providing troops for India ought to be taken into consideration in discussing the short service system; for otherwise we might ultimately discover that we had established a system well adapted for home purposes, but not applicable to India. The short service system was not at present thoroughly settled, and consequently there was considerable difficulty in ascertaining what was the system actually in force in this country. The period of six years was a most unhappy medium, it being too long for service at home and too short for service in India. (Hear, hear.) Under the 12 years' system, a soldier on the average spent over six years in India, but under the six years' system the average time spent in India would probably be less than three years. What he wished particularly to impress upon the Secretary of State was that not only would the Indian Army cost more than it now did under short service, but that it would be infinitely less efficient than it now was. While in India he had seen a good deal of service with troops, and he had been immensely impressed with the difference between seasoned regiments and new regiments. The former were far better and more efficient soldiers, and were also experienced in the ways of the country, knowing how to make themselves comfortable. He feared that under the six years' system there could not be an efficient army in India. The regiments there would consist of comparatively young men; and this would be a great evil. The Indian Army was not always stationed in the hot plains. Under the present system half the European soldiers were in the hills, in a climate quite as good as our own. Eight or ten years' service was not, therefore, too much to expect from soldiers in India. Civilians were now required to pass eight years in India before they were entitled to a furlough and until recently they were required to pass ten years. The same time would not be too long for soldiers, with the proviso, of course, that any man whose health broke down should be sent home. The Indian Army must be composed of men who made the Army their profession; and he hoped that the Secretary of State for War would speedily settle the question of military service in India.

Colonel Egerton Leigh spoke in favour of the Militia. Major Beaumont supported the Resolution, and Captain Nolan, Captain Home, and Colonel Loyd Lindsay also made some observations.

Mr. Muntz was opposed to the abolition of that economical and Constitutional force the Militia, and thought it most unwise to use language, either in speeches or Resolutions which lowered the Army in the eyes of the people or led foreign Powers to think that we were weak and powerless.

Mr. Hay said he could not agree with a good many of the remarks which had been made this evening with respect to the course taken by the hon. member for Hackney. No doubt the hon gentleman addressed the House to-night in a very different tone from what he had adopted in the country. But he took particular exception to the course followed by the hon. member in one particular, which seemed of the very worst kind of precedent, and calculated to bring discussion about the Army altogether into disrepute. The hon. member called together political parties in two places, and addressed his remarks about the Army, not to the public in general but the partisans of his own particular views. Such a proceeding as that seemed calculated to reduce questions of vital national importance to the level of mere Party squabbles, and tended to introduce complications and difficulties which it would be far better to avoid. (Cheers.) The hon. member had justified himself on the ground that the Conservatives had made the Militia a party question, and that they had encouraged it simply for the purpose of securing places for the county families and obtaining for themselves county influence. A more extraordinary charge or one less justified by the facts, he had never heard in the whole course of his life. (Cheers.) He was sorry to say that the course which he thought it just to adopt with respect to Adjutants and others, was not in accordance with the wishes of some of his friends in the Militia; but that was what he thought the right course to make the Militia of use to the country, and he carried it into effect without regard to those feelings to which the hon. member for Hackney had alluded. The hon. member said:—

> "We could not to-day, from all the crowds of men that we have, muster in these islands 50,000 who could be regarded, either as to age or training, as equal to the soldiers of Prussia."

Now, he must protest against a statement of that kind. (Cheers.) If the hon. member would look at the returns he had in his hand he would find, even on his own showing, that on the 1st of January, 1875, while we had 13,806 under 20 in the Army at home, we had 59,979 men between 20 and 35, or, in round numbers, 60,000. Would the hon. member venture to assert that out of that 60,000 men we could not find 50,000 between 20 and 35 competent to meet any Army in the world? (Cheers.)

Mr. Holms—I said between 20 and 32, the age of the Prussian Army.

Mr. Hardy said, from his experience of men of 35 he did not think the addition of three years to their age would make them incompetent to fight. (A laugh.) But, at the same time, he had no doubt that between 20 and 32, 50,000 such men would be found. While he wished that the Army should be as thoroughly discussed as any gentleman could desire to discuss it, he wished that that should be done in language and in a manner not calculated to give offence to the Army at home or encouragement to our enemies abroad. (Hear.) The language of the hon. gentleman who had last spoken was much more consonant to his feelings. (Hear.) The Army, no doubt, was maintained at a high cost. However, it rested with those who asked the House for money to expend upon Army purposes to show that the object was worthy of the cost and if the House did not think that the object was worthy of the cost, they would say so by their vote. Hon. members in all parts of the House had spoken as though some great measures of Army reform were necessary. He would not go into the question of promotion by purchase, which had been referred to by his hon. and gallant friend the member for Durham, but he should be by no means surprised if it turned out that our promotion and retirement were purchased at a much more extravagant rate in the future than they have ever been in former days. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and gallant gentleman said that it was the business of the Government to turn and twist the material they had until they worked it into a new shape. But, in his opinion, if there was any thing that the Army required, it was the feeling that was proceeding upon some steady plan not to be altered without full notice, and that the terms and conditions which had been agreed upon were to be observed to the letter. (Hear, hear.) He was aware that he had been very much blamed for not having, without due deliberation, made changes in the Army; but he had come to the conclusion that it was his duty, in the first place, to give a trial of the amplest and fullest kind to the system which had received the deliberate sanction of Parliament, and upon which vast sums had been expended; and until that system had been fairly and fully tried he said frankly he was not going to change it. (Hear, hear.) But in any case the present would be about the most inopportune moment for attempting to make any change in the system, because we had just arrived at the time fixed by his predecessor for the Reserve to come into full operation. It was true that during the present year the Reserve would not be large, but next year we should probably have as many thousands of men in that force as we had hundreds this year. Could he, therefore, under these circumstances, do anything so absurd and so contrary to common sense as to adopt the revolutionary system advocated by the hon. member for Hackney, and so throw everything into chaos and confusion just at the very moment when the new system was expected to come into operation? It was clear that for many years there had been a sort of uncertainty in the minds of both officers and men with regard to their position, and he was most anxious to disabuse them of that idea, and to satisfy them that, so far as he was concerned, the conditions which had been made with them would be kept. Although he admitted that in the present condition of the Army system there were many things that were far from perfect, still, notwithstanding there had been a diminution of the numbers of men recruited, the force, as a whole, was 425 above its establishment on the 1st of February last. He admitted that, with regard to the Guards and the Artillery, things were not in so satisfactory a condition the Guards being 399, and the Artillery, taking the two branches, nearly 1,100, below their proper numbers. The Cavalry and the Infantry, therefore, were engaging supernumeraries, not, perhaps, in great numbers, but still sufficient to make the Army, as a whole, rather above its establishment. The desertions in the Army were about 1,000 less than in the year before, and when hon. members wished to ascertain the proportions of desertion, they should compare the number of desertions, not with the number of recruits, but with that of the whole Army, because it was an error to suppose that desertion occurred among recruits alone. On comparing the desertions of one year with another, the curious fact would be discovered that, whereas the desertions among the class called skilled labourers who had enlisted was 58 per cent., desertion among the unskilled labourers amounted to only 34 per cent. The Chaplain to the Forces (Mr. Wright), in commenting upon that fact, explained that difference of 24 per cent. between the two classes of deserters by supposing that the former were in the habit of earning wages which were so much above the average that it was impossible that they could be content for any lengthened period with the pay of a soldier, although circumstances had induced them to enter the force for a time; and it was only by offering them a large money payment and other privileges that they could be got to remain in the Army. The hon. member for Glasgow had referred to a suggestion that had been often made with the view of checking desertion—that every man, whether officer or soldier, in the Army should be marked, either by tattoo or in some other manner. He did not think that any one ought to be ashamed of being in the British Army, or that soldiers would have any sound objection to being so marked, especially as it would get rid of the worst and most treacherous kind of desertion, practised by men who went from regiment to regiment, selling their clothes every time and re-enlisting, while doing their best to spread disaffection and discontent in the ranks. In his opinion, that was an offence that ought to be punished with the utmost severity. (Hear, hear) He was not disposed to agree with the remark uttered by an hon. member that desertion ought to be looked upon as a crime of a not very serious description. An inference had been attempted to be drawn as to the character of the Army from the disparity between the number of men who had received good-conduct stripes and those who did not possess them, but it must be remembered that from the total of those who had not received them must be deducted the men under two years' service, who were unable to obtain them, and the very slight offences, which were not regarded as offences at all by civilians, for which soldiers were deprived of those marks of their good conduct. Under all the circumstances, he thought that the body of 88,000 men who possessed these marks was evidence of the general high character of our Army. (Hear, hear.) Attempts had been made to give soldiers pleasant occupations during the evening, so as to keep them out of the publichouses, and in his opinion the regimental canteens might be made of great use in providing for the comfort and requirements of the men. Turning to the height and the chest measurement of the men, he thought our recruits would bear comparison favourably with those of former years. He had been to the chief recruiting establishment in London and had inspected the recruits very carefully; and instead of seeing, as he had been led to suppose he should, a number of men inferior in their physique, he had found the recruits to be extremely well dressed, of considerable height, and of large chest measurement; and he had been much struck with the quickness and intelligence they displayed. They spelt their names, they gave an account of themselves readily, appeared anxious to have their religions entered, and seemed to fully comprehend the position they were about to enter To show that we must not allow statements made at random to convince us that everything was going wrong he would mention a difficulty that occurred about the age of a young man who was admitted into the Army by one of the most skilful recruiting officers. The young man told the recruiting officer he was 18, and that if the recruiting officer had any doubt about the matter he could get a copy of the register of his birth. He was a highly-developed young man. The recruiting officer enlisted him, and believed that he would make a capital soldier. The hon. member for Hackney had called his (Mr. Hardy's) attention to that case after the young man had been ten months enlisted without any remonstrance having been made by the father (who was one of the hon. member's constituents) or any other member of the family. But when the regiment was ordered to go to India the father said that the young man was not 18, but only 14 years and ten months old when he enlisted. He (Mr. Hardy) inquired who was the medical officer that could have passed a boy of 14 years and 10 months as a man of 18 he was informed that he was one of the most careful and scrutinizing surgeons in the Army. The fact was that the boy was of unusual physical development. (A laugh.) He was a boy who would make a most capital soldier. All the officers became fond of him, and they were anxious that he should go with them. Having been only 10 months in the Army he could not then go to India. Afterwards he was carefully examined by a medical man, who was of opinion that he had a constitution which was peculiarly fitted for the climate of India, and he went out. But having gone out, if he had the least desire to come back he should be returned to this country. (Hear.) But it must be understood that those who made false attestations with regard to their age were liable to be dealt with by the discipline of the Army. With respect to the remarks of his hon. and gallant friend the member for Sussex as to the manner in which the Indian reliefs were dealt with, he (Mr. Hardy) was informed the other day that a number of men who had returned from India were going about in the coldest weather without greatcoats, and were suffering severely. Inquiry was made, and the information proved to be unfounded (Hear.) The commanding officer at Woolwich, he believed, saw that the men who returned from India were furnished with greatcoats, which were necessary for them on their arrival. He said a few words last year with respect to ballot for the Militia. He thought everybody would admit that the system of ballot as it existed under the Act of Parliament now in force was wholly inconsistent with our present condition and modern opinions. (Hear.) He thought it was essential that at a very early period we should bring the ballot law into a condition which, when we could get no men from the Militia, would supply us with the aid that might be actually necessary for the service of the country. (Hear.) With respect to providing Civil appointments for soldiers who had left the army, there was great ignorance as to the kinds of Civil employment for which soldiers would be fitted and as to the number of Civil appointments which were open. It would be rather a strong measure to give a Civil appointment to a man because he had arrived at a period of life in which he could not support himself in trade. However, that was a subject which he (Mr. Hardy) thought would require a great deal of consideration. It was a delusion to suppose that there were 120,000 places open to soldiers to which they might easily be appointed; there was not a tenth of that number of places open. The hon. member for Hackney was naturally pleased with the satisfactory result of the meetings which he had held in the country. He (Mr. Hardy) was afraid that the unanimous resolutions in favour of the hon. member were practically carried before he came into the room (a laugh) because the assemblies, he addressed were favourable assemblies, and they did not know very much about the Army. The hon. member for Hackney said they ought to abolish the Militia in order to strengthen the Army. The hon. member for Birmingham (Mr. Muntz), as well as many hon. gentlemen on his own side of the House, had spoken a good, an honest, and a true word on behalf of the Militia, which had been very much depreciated by those who probably did not know much about it. (Hear, hear.) Seeing the constant attacks which were made on that force, he had thought it advisable to obtain an unbiased opinion as to its condition from a General Officer who had had it under his command at Aldershott, and who yet was unconnected with it. He referred to General Herbert, who had written him a letter on the subject, in which he said the Militia were perfectly extraordinary in many ways; their marching qualities were very remarkable; they were, for their time of training, in excellent order. General Herbert mentioned ten regiments in particular which he would not now name, though he might perhaps be permitted to speak a word in favour of the regiment of his hon. and gallant friend the member for Bedfordshire (Sir R. Gilpin), one of the very best in the country, as everybody knew (hear, hear); and he added that there were many others which, after a short time—say two months additional training and manœuvring—would be fit for any service in the field by the side of their comrades in the Regular Army. (Cheers.) That was the way in which such a high and unprejudiced authority spoke of a force which had been so much run down. General Herbert further stated that he quite disagreed with those who said that those men would enlist for the Regular Army if the Militia did not exist; that some of them might do so, but that the majority were of a different class from those who entered the Line, and would never bear arms either in the Volunteers or the Regulars; and that in the country he knew there were many people who did not object to their sons joining the Militia, but who would not hear of their enlisting in the Army. (Hear, hear.) No doubt it would be a very desirable thing if every recruit for the Army could be trained for two or three years in the Militia; but, unfortunately it could not be done. Of course, he would rather have the partially manufactured article to work upon than the raw material; and if they could get men to serve in the Militia for three years and then go into the Army it would be a great gain, for which they might be willing to pay something extra; but it was impracticable. He must be forgiven for saying that it depended more upon the Colonels of the Militia regiments what number of men they could secure for the Army rather than upon anything else. (Hear, hear.) In some regiments the Colonels gave 400 or 500 men to the Army, whereas in others they could squeeze out but infinitesimal driblets. He could quite understand that Colonels of Militia looked on their regiments with pride and wished to bring them up nearer and nearer to the standard of the regular Forces, but he would like them to regard them as if they were the nurseries of soldiers for the Army, and he was sure that the gaps which might thus be created in their corps would be filled up, because it would be shown that the Colonels thoroughly knew their business, were appreciated by the men who served under them, and understood both the auxiliary force and the regular service to which it was joined. (Hear, hear.) He would not now further detain the House. It would be his lot to address again next week on the Army. Estimates, and on many subjects connected with the Army, which he hoped would improve its position. He trusted that the hon. member for Hackney would be content with the discussion he had raised without pressing a resolution that was not supported by anybody but himself in all particulars. It would be a pity that it should appear, by dividing the House, as if there was any difference between them about an object on which he wished to rely on the help of the hon. member for Hackney, though disagreeing with him in many particulars, as well as on the help of hon. gentlemen on his own side. (Cheers.)

Sir G. Balfour made some observations which were very impatiently listened to, and Mr. Parnell declared that the Irish Militia regiments were thoroughly inefficient and untrustworthy.

After this Mr. Holms's Resolution was negatived, and, the House having gone into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, several Votes in Class II. were agreed to. There was some discussion on the appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to be Chief Charity Commissioner.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

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A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-1, well-bred, has been hunted, and very fast in double harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Australians, (Mare and Gelding), 15-2 high, thoroughly broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, an excellent Dog-cart Horse, Rs. 350.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years 14-1, a very pretty mover, would suit a lady, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Cob Australian, 14 2 high, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Pony, very strong and fast in harness, Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum, Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th F[illegible] 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT:—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS.

PATRONS.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
Messrs. MATHESON & Co., for their Fleet. | Messrs. McGREGOR, GOW & Co., for their fleet.
Messrs. WATTS, MILBURN & Co., do. | Messrs. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co., do.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR
Messrs. WACHTER & Co. .... Epernay.
Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co. .... Cognac.
Messrs. LEAL BROS. .... Madeira.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co. are Shippers of Champagne for H. M. The Queen, His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and the
LONDON TRADE.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. POONAH AND MALWA.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they have received authority to supply their Wines and Spirits for Passenger use by these Steamers.

MEMO.

The amount of Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets, Rs. 2.
,, Burgundies, Rs. 2.
,, German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
,, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3.
,, Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
,, Spirits, Rs. 8.
,, Cordials, Rs. 8.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.
This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

BORDEAUX—RED.

In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

	Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON, (After Dinner Wines.)	28	30
,, RAUZAN	23	25
,, PALMER	20	22
,, LAROSE (Dinner Wines.)	17	19
,, St. JULIEN	15	17
,, CANTENAC	13	15
LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.		
ST ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½
PAUILLAC	7½	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	6 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
,, RAUZAN	200	385
,, PALMER	175	340
,, LAROSE	140	265
St JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
St. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *élite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER & Co.'s BRAND, as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House, vide letters from St. James' Palace	42	44
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CARTE ROUGE	17	19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.	
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	42
,, MARCOBRUNNER	30	—
,, RUDESHEIMER ..... mellow	24	26
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
,, LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN WEIN in BOCKSBETEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old ..... gold seal	34
AMONTILLADO choice & superior ..... black seal	31
REYNAL A CHOICE pale sherry ..... gold seal	28
AMOROSO full flavored soft Pale ..... black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	21
MANZANILLA ..... red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA VIRGIN, pale fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	24
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

GUINNESS' STOUT.
Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5 8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. ,, 3 12 ,, ,,

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

All in Bond in India.

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	528
Oloroso	36	105	202	396
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	93	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qts.		Pts.	
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	37	0	—	
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	0	26	0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	0	22	0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	0	18	0
SACRAMENTAL WINES Malaga	20	0	—	

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
,, black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	422

SPIRITS.

	In Bond.	
COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	26	0
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ..... yellow cap	22	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16	0
Do. in Flasks	9	0
Do. ½ Flasks	5	10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	11	0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	12	12
FIELDS GIN	12	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter Cask. 27 Galls. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	—
,, ,, 2	7-8	148	—
,, ,, 3	6-0	111	—
,, ,, 4	5-8	—	120

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.
Empty Jars for Ditto ..... 1 Gall Rs. 1 8 Each
Do. do. do. ..... 2 ,, ,, 2 0 ,,
Do. do. do. ..... 4 ,, ,, 2 8 ,,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS.

	In Bond.	
• ONE STAR, in great demand	15	0
• ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	16	0
• ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall 1 Dozen	20	0
• ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	16	8
• ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	18	8
•• TWO STARS	18	8
••• THREE STARS, superior	21	8
•••• FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32	8

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the most choice per case Rs. 23. In Bond.

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	27	30
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	6½	
Do YELLOW ,,	5	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.
All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. 3-12 ,, ,,

COOPER A VATTING OF STOUT AND PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. 3-8 ,, ,,

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LOND[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it"—*Lancet*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review*.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough*.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

TO WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS AND IMPORTERS OF BUILDERS' MATERIALS, ETC., IN BOMBAY.

—An old established and leading Patentee and Manufacturer of Electric Bells, Indicators and Telegraphs for Official and Domestic use in London, is desirous to treat with a house of undoubted repute and standing in Bombay, for the sole Agency to sell and fit up above Goods, which have a high reputation and command a large sale in England. To one who can furnish satisfactory references in London, liberal terms will be offered.

ADDRESS—JULIUS SAX, 108 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing, sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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